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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.77

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 77 2 p.m. 76 Humidity „ 89 „ 96

June 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 83 2 p.m. 86 Humidity „ 84 „ 74

7971 日十初月五 TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918. 二拜禮 號八十月六英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. $36 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

British Front Line Re-established.

London, June 16.

A British-Italian official message says:—A pocket on the British front was cleared of the enemy during the night and early morning and we are now re-established on our original front line. We took over 250 prisoners, two mountain guns and a considerable number of machine guns. Early on June 15, when the attack was launched, we had invaluable assistance from infantry and artillery immediately provided by the Italians on the left, which was largely responsible for bringing the Austrian infiltration to an immediate halt. Heavy fighting continues at many places along the Piave, the eastern end of the Monte Bello heights and astride the valley of the Brents. Three further aeroplanes have been destroyed.

Some Enemy Claims.

London, June 16.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—We broke in the enemy's lines on the plateau of seven Communes and also crossed the Piave. Prisoners captured up to the present number ten thousand Italians and Anglo-French, besides considerable guns.

Another Austrian Report.

London, June 16.

An Austrian wireless official message states:—We captured an enemy position on the Piave and astride the Adergo-Treviso Railway on a broad front. We gained possession of defensive works on the eastern edge of Montello and penetrated the high road. Prince Schonburg was wounded by a shell. We took prisoner on the Piave ten thousand and captured fifty guns. Our first assault astride the Brents penetrated the third enemy position and we took six thousand prisoners. We partially maintained our gains. The enemy recaptured Rainero Mountain, east of the Brents, and forced us to evacuate a portion of the captured territory in the seven Communes. We captured Dossalto, near Riva, and stormed the Dornodic Avento and Adamello region.

Naval Movement Prevented.

London, June 17.

According to a message from Rome, the *Giornal d'Italia* says the Austrian Naval Division which Captain Rizzo broke up when he torpedoed the Szentievan was proceeding on a mission to bombard towns on the Adriatic in conjunction with the land offensive.

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY.

Outspoken Utterance by Mr. Hughes.

London, June 16.

Mr. Hughes, in the course of a speech, said that Australia has paid and is paying the price of liberty. She will not falter. She is in the war until the end. We have suffered in Australia as elsewhere from the effects of the insidious German propaganda manifesting itself as pacifism and in other ways. We have men whose hatred of England blinds them to all else, caring nothing for Australia or liberty so long as they can strike a blow at the heart of England. These are in the minority. As regards New Guinea and other islands in the vicinity, Mr. Hughes said it was essential that Australia should control them or that they should be handed over to a friendly civilised nation, as they stood in the same relation to Australia as Amiens did to Paris or Calais to England. Although not wanting to extend her sphere of territorial authority, Australia was determined that what she has she will hold. She therefore stood committed to the policy of the Monroe Doctrine in the Pacific.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Caucasus Republic Dissolved.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on June 2, says that in consequence of the Government crisis and the increasing energy of the Turkish offensive, the Caucasus Diet has declared itself dissolved and that the Republic is no longer in existence. Turkey has proclaimed the independence of Georgia. The Turks have launched a strong offensive at Akibaku.

Factory Workers' Strike Ordered.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that a general assembly of factory workshop delegates in Petrograd ordered the workers to strike as a protest against the policy of the Soviet Government.

French Ambassador Arrives.

London, June 17.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow says M. Noulens, the French Ambassador, has arrived. German propagandists had reported that he was recalled.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

A Warning to Extremists.

London, June 17.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Capetown, Colonel the Hon. H. Mentz, Minister of Lands, said the Government appreciated the attitude of some Labour leaders, who had shown a sense of responsibility in the present anxious time; yet there were some who were trying to cause trouble by underhand work. He affirmed that Bolshism was rife on the Witwatersrand and played a greater part than the majority imagined. He warned his hearers, especially the loyal Labourites, against its evil influences and said the day extremists came into power South Africa's sun would begin to set. The only alternative to the British connection was a German connection. He challenged the strongest Republican to say that he favoured German rule; yet the Republicans were driving that way. They said no Germans would ever take South Africa—(Laughter). "Of course," remarked Colonel Mentz, "the Germans are too noble to take our gold mines if they had the chance"—(Loud laughter). The fact that some people were opposed to recruiting and that some tried to restrain ministers of religion from burying Africanders who had fallen on the field of honour was all part of a German movement started years ago. People should beware lest South Africa became a German Colony; it was either the present Union Constitution or slavery under German rule. Colonel Mentz appealed for the unlocking of the land for the benefit of returned soldiers.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Short-lived German Success.

London, June 17.

A French communique says:—In Woevre the enemy this morning gained a footing in the village of Xivry, from which, by a counter-attack, the enemy was driven out, losing some prisoners.

British Aerial Work.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—We dropped ten tons of bombs during the day and nine tons at night on Saturday on targets including Estaires and Armentieres railway stations and Bruges Docks. We brought down three and drove down two enemy machines. No British machines are missing.

Enemy Attempt Frustrated.

London, June 16.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report.

London, June 17.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We took a few prisoners in a successful raid to the east of Arras and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Givenchy. The enemy heavily bombarded our positions to the north-west of Albert for a short period during the night.

Americans Repel Attacks.

Rome, June 17.

An American official message states:—We repulsed with severe enemy losses an attack in Woevre, taking some prisoners. We broke up two attacks in the region of Chateau-Thierry. There was most active reciprocal artillery firing in the regions of Chateau-Thierry and Picardy.

Germans Admit English Advance.

London, June 16.

A German wireless official message says:—We repulsed English local attacks which had entered our foremost line west of Locon. We also repulsed enemy attacks at Dommiers and Villers-Cotteret.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Suggested Formation During the War.

London, June 16.

Mr. George Barnes, the War Cabinet member, speaking at Dartford, referring to his proposed Conference of Allies for the purpose of inaugurating a League of Nations, said the only way to a lasting and just peace was through a League of Nations. Although the indespensable preliminary was the defeat of the German attempt to dominate Europe, the beginning should be made before the war ends, otherwise in the first flush of peace the world would fail, through sheer exhaustion, to make provision for the maintenance of peace. The League should bind all Powers to submit disputes to the Tribunal, to use the economic boycott, and, as a last resort, to use international force against any Power breaking the peace in future. The inclusion of the Germans should later be insisted on. He advocated the reduction of armaments and the elimination of private profits from their manufacture. He urged as a practical proposal an immediate inter-Allied Conference with representatives of organised democracy, also of Government representatives, to discuss terms. The idea was an extended application of the principle at present binding the elements of the British Empire in agreement. There should be a common defensive Treaty for arbitration and the pooling of the resources of the Allies for the coming peace reconstruction. He believed that if Germany were faced with such an accomplished fact it would induce her to reconsider her position and stimulate the German people to overthrow their taskmasters. He foreshadowed that this Supreme War Council would be an embryonic "Parliament of Man" as the Imperial War Cabinet will yet prove to be the germ of a representative authority which will yet manage the affairs of the Empire.

INDIAN GUNNER "MENTIONED."

London, June 14.

In the *Gazette* mention is made by General Allenby of Naik Rahmatullah, of the Hongkong and Singapore Garrison Artillery.

MORE AMERICAN TROOPS.

Unprecedented Arrivals in England.

London, June 16.

The *Morning Post* states that the arrivals of American troops during the past few days have eclipsed all records, considered purely as a fact of shipping. The movements across the Atlantic have been unprecedented in mercantile annals. During the week-end the scenes at one port were amazing, ship after ship discharging its khaki-clad cargo which was immediately whirled away by special trains.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FUTURE OF ELECTRICAL TRADES.

London, June 14.

The Departmental Committee on the electrical trades has presented a report to Parliament which says that startling evidence was submitted of the manner wherin German or American control has been secured in existing companies in British dominions. It recommends legislation thereanent. It is suggested that India and the Dominions take stock of their facilities for generating electricity whether from water-power, coal, oil or other resources of energy and should appreciate their growing importance to the Empire. The committee urges that electrical supply ought to be considered as a matter of Imperial importance. The Empire's resources thereanent should not pass into Alien hands. The Engineering Committees report recommends that all the Allies impose a surtax against products of present enemy countries subject to progressive diminution, that for three years after the war no conference arrangement be permitted between British shipowners and present enemies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AUSTRIAN OFFENSIVE.

Italians Capture Three Thousand Prisoners.

London, June 16.

An Italian communique says: The great battle has been in progress since Saturday. The artillery preparation was exceptionally intense. The enemy's masses of infantry began their expected offensive against the eastern sector of Asiago Plateau, the end of Brenta Valley and Mt. Grappa. They also attempted to force the Piave and carried out heavy local actions on the remainder of the front. Our own and the Allied barrage anticipated the enemy's preparation with a deadly counter-bombardment and our infantry sustained the onslaught in the advance defensive area. The enemy attacked most intensely on a 150-kilometres front, the initial rush occupying a few front line positions in the Monte-di-Valbella and Asolone areas, also the head of Mt. Solarolo salient. Some of the enemy crossed the Piave in the Nervesa and Fagaremusile areas. We energetically counter-attacked all along the front. We succeeded in witholding the powerful pressure and regained a good portion of the positions which were temporarily yielded although isolated detachments, with great valour, had continued to remain, some at all costs. The violence of the struggle was undiminished during the night. We are firmly holding the front of Asiago Plateau and completely re-occupied the original positions on the Asolone and Solarolo salient, pressing most closely the enemy which crossed the Piave. We have hitherto prisoned three thousand including eighty-nine officers. Our own and Allied airmen are taking a strong part in the battle, bombarding the crossings of the Piave and machine-gunning the enemy's masses. We have brought down thirty-one aeroplanes.

The British Front.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy, wiring on the evening of the 15th inst., says: The first day of the Austrian offensive cannot be said, from their viewpoint, to have been altogether a success. On the British front at anyrate he did not make much progress. It is true that attacking along the railway from Asiago towards Casuna, he succeeded in temporarily creating a small salient in our line and even took a battery of guns which we have since re-captured. This short-lived success was only attained by an attack of a whole division in depth up a depression where they were invisible until the last moment. The net result of the day as far as the British front is concerned is that we hold our old line practically entirely and prisonered two hundred while the French prisonered one hundred and sixty.

A Bitter Struggle.

Rome, June 16.

Signor Orlando has informed the Senate and Chamber that the Supreme Command at eight in the evening of June 15, reported as follows:—The battle continues to be very violent. The enemy pressure remains equally strong at all points on the front of attack, namely from Asiago Plateau to the sea. Our resistance has always been very strong and does not allow the enemy to pass the lines of the greatest resistance and the battle still proceeds on the first line with fluctuations. We made numerous counter-attacks some of which were successful in re-establishing the original situation.

French Positions Maintained.

Paris, June 16.

The Austrian attack on the French front in Italy on June 15 was shattered. The French positions were maintained intact. The enemy suffered serious losses.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN FRANCE.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on June 16, describing the successful operation north of Bethune on the night of June 14 mentioned in the communiques says: The attack was pushed to a depth of 500 yards and materially increased the security of our line. It was extremely carefully rehearsed and was preceded by a brief bombardment. On the left the enemy determinedly resisted and the Gordons and the Suffolks to whom the flank was entrusted found their work cut out for them. In the darkness some of the enemy's machine-gun nests were overlooked and caused trouble before they were located and wiped out.

Fighting proceeded throughout the night. A German gunner declared his whereabouts by opening fire and a cautions encircling of the new nest had to be begun. This clearing of ground in the dark initiated a new phase of open warfare. The prisoners taken belonged to the Eighteenth Reserve division which took part in the first battle of the Somme and the recent Lys fighting and suffered most heavy casualties. It was one of the first to enter Belgium and its records are stained with the crimes of Termonde and Louvain.

A French communique says: Local actions north-east of Bois-de-Genlis, south of Dammard and in the region of Vinli enabled us to prisoner seventy and capture machine-guns. An enemy attempt to cross the Matz at its junction with the Oise failed under our fire.

GERMAN THREAT TO CHINA.

London, June 15.

A message from Berlin states that in the Reichstag, replying to a question regarding the deportation of Germans from China to Australia, Herr Kriege, on behalf of the Foreign Office, said that the German Government had taken most emphatic steps against such a measure and threatened the severest reprisals. He said that the Dutch Minister at Peking recently reported that the danger of the deportation of Germans was now removed.

THE SIBERIAN SITUATION.

London, June 16.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, writing on June 5, says that after being driven back from Penda the Czeck-Slovaks advanced as far as Syzran and gained possession of the great railway bridge across the Volga, which is the principal artery of the Trans-Siberian communications. Plekhanoff, the anti-Bolshevik leader has died in Finland.

(Continued on page 3.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 13.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co., in their silver report, state that the price is unchanged. The tone of the market continues good, especially since Shanghai exchange has risen to a point closely approximating that at which silver purchases for China might become profitable. The report of silver coin being melted down in Holland for use industrially suggests a scarcity of silver on the Continent.

London, June 14.

The silver market is quiet.

SNATCHING CASE.

Four Thousand Dollars in Notes.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with attempting to snatch from another Chinese, $4,000 worth of bank notes, in Connaught Road.

Mr. E. J. Grist appeared to prosecute and Mr. Mattingley defended.

Mr. Grist stated that the complainant was employed by the Yeung Lei firm, of 83, Connaught Road, and he was sent to the Bank of Taiwan to draw $4,000 in notes. Having received them, he put the notes into an inner pocket of his coat. It was alleged that whilst he was walking along Connaught Road the defendant jostled him and attempted to snatch the notes out of the pocket. The complainant caught hold of defendant's hand, but the latter managed to get away. A chase ensued and the defendant was caught.

Evidence was then taken.

Defendant was discharged.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Infantry Battalion issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Judging Distance Test.

Owing to the parade for this ordered for Saturday, 15th instant, having been cancelled on account of rain, it will now take place next Saturday, 22nd instant, at the same time and place. Should this parade have to be cancelled for any reason, it will be held on Sunday, 23rd instant, at 8.30 a.m. Any man wishing to attend the Gymkhana Meeting on the 22nd can do so by obtaining leave from his Platoon Commander and on the understanding that he attends the parade for Judging Distance ordered for "B" Company and the remainder of the Machine Gun Company and Signalling Section on the 29th instant.

"B" Company.

Funeral.—The funeral of the late Sergt. Bryson will take place on Wednesday, 19th instant, instead of as previously notified. Parade at the time and place stated in Corps Orders dated 14.6.18.

Light Brigade Veteran Dead.

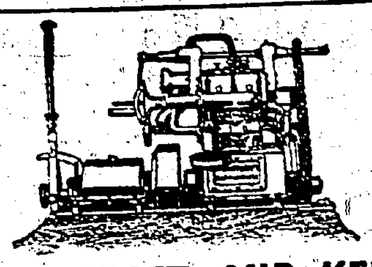
The death is announced of Mr. William Stephen Fulton, D.C.M., a Crimean veteran, who was wounded in the charge of the Light Brigade.

DONT FORGET.

TO-DAY.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.
Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.

NOTICES.



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" "	20	.75
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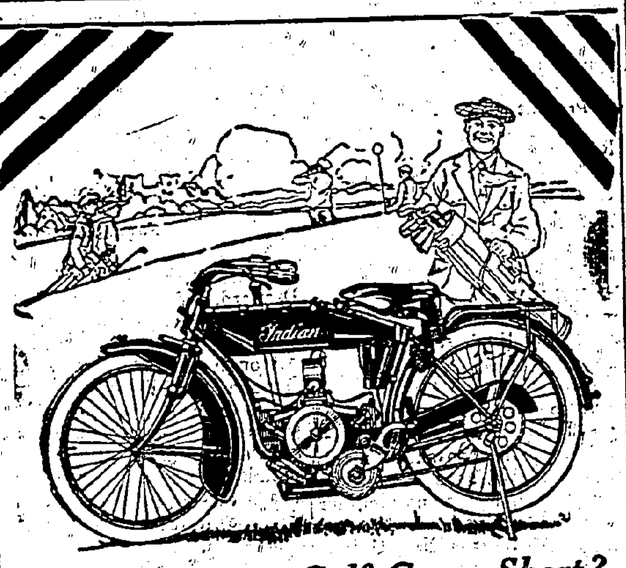

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GENERAL NEWS.

Sir C. Eliot.

Sir Charles Eliot arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong by the T. K. K. Korea Maru, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th instant.

Awarded the D. S. O.

Many friends will hear with pleasure that Lieut.-Colonel F. Hayley Bell, 10th Batt., Royal West Surreys, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

"An Interesting Discovery."

The Manila Customs secret service made an interesting discovery in the resources of trousers' belts on cabin boys' garments when, in searching the boys from a Japanese steamer, they found secreted about their trousers' belts 300 grammes of cocain on the person of one cabin boy and 400 grammes on another.

Mr. Ivan Chen.

Mr. Ivan Chen, Special Envoy for Foreign Affairs, returned to Shanghai from Peking by train on Wednesday morning, says the *N. C. Daily News* of the 7th inst. His visit to the capital was in answer to a summons from the Waichiaopu, which desired to consult him with regard to the treatment of enemy subjects and the disposal of enemy property, according to Chinese newspapers.

Earl Grey Leaves £259,000.

The estate of the late Earl Grey has now been sworn at £259,373, gross, with net personalty £9,303. His will gives policies of insurance on his life for about £14,000, property in British Columbia and the contents of his residences to his son, and other property in British Columbia in trust for his daughters. All his real estate he leaves to his son, charged with the payment of a sum to make up the widow's income to £2,000 a year, and £300 a year to each of his daughters.

Selection of Generals.

In reference to the recent Royal warrant providing that in future promotion to the rank of General will be by selection, and not by seniority, it should be understood that this applies to the rank of full General only. Promotion to brigadier-general has always been by selection; to major-general it has been so for 20 years, and to lieutenant-general for at least 15. Promotions to full General were partly by selection and partly by seniority; but every full General promoted during this war has been promoted by selection. The Royal warrant will, therefore, not affect a single General in this war.

To Keep St. Olave's Tower.

Discussion took place before a House of Lords Private Bills Committee on the scheme for dealing with the ancient church of St. Olave's, Southwark. It is proposed to demolish the building and to merge the district in which it is situated in the two parishes of St. John, Horselydown, and St. Paul. The interesting suggestion was made by Mr. Talbot, K.C., for the promoters, that the ancient tower should be retained, as it was a fine architectural feature, and that the western end of the churchyard should be left as an open space for the public while the eastern part of the churchyard and the site of the church should be available for building. Consideration of the scheme was adjourned.

British Consular Transfer.

His many friends in Tientsin will be sorry to hear that Mr. D. B. Walker of H. M.'s Consulate-General has received notice of his transfer to Weihaiwei as Acting Resident Magistrate, in succession the Mr. Sly, says the *P. and T. Times*. Mr. Walker has spent several years in the Consulate at Tientsin, and while it might seem officious on our part to commend the manner in which he has performed his official duties, we may say that he has done much useful work in a private capacity, of which the outside public knows little. In particular, as Hon. Treasurer of the British Prisoners' Relief Fund, with his wife as Hon. Secretary, he has collected and transmitted to Berne something like $5,000 in two and a half years. He has been a keen volunteer, and one of the best golfers of his day in Tientsin, and while his and Mrs. Walker's many friends will regret their departure, they will wish them the best of luck in their new sphere.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Doctor's Offence.

Dr. J. H. Bell, sentenced for an offence under "Dora," and Dr. G. E. Bishop, ordered 12 months for conspiracy to enable persons to avoid military service, have been removed from the list of London panel doctors.

Mrs. Snowden as Candidate for Parliament.

Following on the the discussion with regard to Parliamentary candidatures at the Leicester Conference of the Independent Labour party, the National Council of the I. L. P. has added the names of Miss Margaret Bondfield and Mrs. Philip Snowden to the list of available Parliamentary candidates of the party.

Success of State Sausages.

Much success has already attended the sausage-making factory which has been set up in London, through a company formed at the Ministry of Food, with articles of association that debar dividends or directors' fees. The demand for its products is in excess of the supply. Black puddings and large sausages are amongst the specialities which use edible offals. These goods can be bought without coupons.

Overpaid for Four Years.

Owing to a clerical blunder, a London panel doctor has, since the beginning of 1914, been credited with 1,600 more insured persons than he had accepted, and the mistake has only just been discovered, after he has been overpaid by £357. The Insurance Committee have accepted his explanation that he was not aware that he had been over-credited, and, as he has heavy family responsibilities, the Committee are recommended to take no action in respect of 1914-16, but to deduct from his remuneration the overpayments for last year.

Deserted Rheims.

Paris, April 3.—Obeying the orders of the military authorities, the last fifteen hundred brave souls who still clung to their shell-wrecked city have now vacated Rheims. The Municipal Council have come to Paris and established their headquarters in the Avenue de l'Opera. One of the deputy-mayors of Rheims says that a year ago the city still counted 29,000 inhabitants. Three months ago the number was reduced to 5,000, and six weeks later 3,500 were constrained to abandon their homes. Everyone believes with the municipality that the day is not distant when the sorely-tried city will regain its old life and prosperity. For the present the population of Rheims, dispersed and scattered throughout the country, accept their hard fate with almost cheerful resignation, recognising that their presence in the city could only hamper the work of the military.

"Gold Stripe" Men.

While it is hoped to find employment for a certain number of disabled men on the small holding colonies (to be established under the Act of 1916), they can form only a small proportion of the ultimate settlers. This statement is made in the annual report on the administration of the Act. The Board have been considerably handicapped by the difficulty of establishing experimental colonies on a sound economic basis, as not only is the cost of building 70 per cent. in excess of pre-war cost, but the rate of interest for loans for small holding purposes now stands at 5½ per cent. It seems probable that any schemes which may be initiated within the next few years for the provision of small holding colonies must be subject to the operation of these drawbacks.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Bread for German Prisoner.

Cyril Mortimer, 19, a discharged soldier and footman to Sir Robert Harvey, of Langley Park, was, at Slough recently fined £5 for selling a loaf to a German prisoner in Black Park internment camp. Mortimer said he did so thoughtlessly, with no desire to help Germans or prisoners to escape.

£10,000 for Red Cross Diamond.

The famous Red Cross yellow diamond was sold for £10,000 at Christie's sale recently. Weighing 205 carats, the stone is one of the 12 largest diamonds in the world, and much larger than the Koh-i-nor. It was presented to the Red Cross by the Diamond Syndicate. The buyer was Mr. S. J. Phillips.

Neither Officer Nor Private.

Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, opening a cadet club at 87, Eaton-square, said that it was impossible to have too many institutions of that type. The cadet could not possibly use the officers' club and it was not right that he should go into the private club where he would be cheek by jowl with those whom later on he would have to command.

Bank of China Notes.

The practice of altering Bank of China notes is again becoming prevalent in Shanghai according to the evidence of Det.-Sgt. Dunne at the Mixed Court, Shanghai says the *N. C. Daily News*, when a Chinese was charged with putting into circulation a Bank of China note issued in Peking altered so that it purported to have been issued in Shanghai. A remand for a week was ordered.

Co-Operative "Daily."

The shareholders of the Co-operative Newspaper Society passed a resolution in Manchester empowering the directors of the *Co-operative News* to consider the desirability of converting the Co-operative Newspaper Society into the "National Co-operative Publishing and Newspaper Society." The first development will be the publication of a national co-operative weekly, to be followed later by a co-operative "daily."

More Pay for London Printers.

London printers in various departments have just received a substantial rise in wages. The war bonus of 13s. a week has been incorporated into the permanent wage, with an additional 7s. 6d. This raises the London minimum wage for hand compositors from £2 2s. to £3 2s. 6d., and the machine compositor's minimum to £3 7s. 6d. Compositors working on daily and Sunday newspapers receive an additional war bonus of 10s., with an extra 2d. an hour for overtime.

Mr. Arthur Dallas.

Mr. Arthur Dallas has received telegraphic news that his son, the late Captain R. V. L. Dallas, M.C., Northumberland Fusiliers, has been awarded bar to Military Cross for gallantry and good work. He commanded the foremost Company in the big attack, and it was largely due to his skilful dispositions and determination that the enemy's attacks were held up. Captain Dallas was twice buried by explosions of big shells, but carried on.

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THE RUBBER POSITION.

Home Comment on the Outlook.

That the rubber market, which naturally reacts on the rubber share market, is passing through a difficult period will be known to all who are interested in plantation undertakings, says the *L. & C. Express* of April 24. It is beset by a good many difficulties for the time, but there is no reason to anticipate that these difficulties are other than of a temporary nature, the results greatly, if not entirely, arising from a state of war, and that adjust themselves when war is ended. As so generally happens, one perverse condition causes another, and so on, and the accumulated effect upsets the working of properties in finance and in many other directions. There has been more than one untoward reminder during the last month or so that the whole industry is passing through a period of lessened prosperity, and the present is a time when shareholders should obviously take long views. The speculator may be influenced by a short-sighted view, but genuine holders are generally content to wait till present difficulties have passed. Many are persuaded that if they disposed of their shares now they might experience a good deal of difficulty of buying back good shares at anything like what would be attractive prices. Many distributions have already been curtailed, and it is the inevitable order of things that many of the declarations to be made during the next few months will be less than the dividends at the same time last year. Holders now look, however, more at the proved earning capacity of a company rather than at what the actual present distribution may be. Excess profits duty has taken a heavy toll of profits that had in most cases been awaited for several years; the tonnage difficulties are with us, and in other ways it is necessary to keep more in hand to finance over the longer periods necessitated by delays. It was not at first that the full effects of war taxation made their influence felt, but the depletion of so much actual cash to meet demands is such as to have an effect on all but the very financially strong companies. It is not alone rubber companies that feel this position; many other industrial undertakings, though doing a very profitable business, feel capital shortage through having to pay out so much actual cash in war taxation, especially at a time when all running costs have greatly advanced. It will be apparent, therefore, that for the time being a policy of conservative finance will have to be pursued by many of the companies, though the actual working results may continue to be of an entirely satisfactory nature. After all, in many cases it will not be the shareholder who will be the chief sufferer, but the Government, in the shape of excess profits duty.

That the policy of restriction of output inaugurated by the Rubber Growers' Association has been somewhat forestalled is evident by the output figures for February and March. Climatic conditions have brought about something of the desired reduction prior to the time that the policy could be put into force. As the months go on the reduction should become more pronounced. That it will be of eventual benefit to the industry few will doubt. There is no superfluity of labour, and the release of tappers to do other estate work should be all to the benefit of the property, the only doubt being whether men who have had comparatively light tasks—for the the tapper's work for the day is not arduous—can be induced to take on the heavier labour comprised in the general work of an estate, and particularly clearing up. What the effect on prices may be of this reduced output has yet to be seen. The expert view of Messrs. Sanderson & Co., the well-known Mincing-lane brokers, is that the situation is developing in the right direction, but it will probably take another three or four months before the effect of restricted outputs and increased consumption have their necessary influence on prices. There is, meanwhile, a wholesome body of opinion that the temporary difficulties through which the rubber industry is passing will have no permanent effect on its prospects. The industry, which is largely all-British, is great and growing, and whether in war or in peace, rubber is one of the most essential of the raw materials of the world.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1918.

THE COLONIES AND THE WAR.

The assembling of the Imperial War Conference serves to remind us of how large a share and of how great a part in the war has been willingly and readily taken by the Overseas Dominions and the Colonies generally that go to make up so large a part of the British Empire. Before the war no-one who knew the British as they really are—in no matter what part of the world—doubted for a moment that if ever the Mother Country were in danger and required the assistance of her Colonies, that assistance would be readily forthcoming. It is equally well-known that the Germans, with their faith in what they probably call "hard facts," and their disbelief in sentiment, had calculated that the British Colonies would be much too preoccupied with their own affairs to pay much, if any, attention to England were she engaged in war. It was a miscalculation that has been very costly to our principal enemy, as it is unquestionable that had the Empire as a whole not stood firm in the beginning and gathered strength as the conflict developed into a more serious menace, we should not have weathered the storm in the splendid manner in which we have done. But every part of the Empire—India, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the smaller Colonies—was with the Motherland heart and soul from the first. England's cause, they readily recognised, was just and right, and, as England had long been their protector, the least they could do was to respond to the call, if for no other reason than to show their gratitude.

From the beginning, therefore, every part of the Empire has shown a united front and helped the Motherland to the utmost. That is why Australia and New Zealand, India, Canada, South Africa and other parts of the Empire have once again sent their delegates to participate in the Imperial Conference, for they recognise that the cause of the Motherland is as much their own as it is hers. In men and money they have given freely, and the spirit in which the help has been given is admirably reflected in the stirring remarks made by Mr. Hughes, Australia's Prime Minister, who, like General Botha and General Smuts, has proved himself to be a splendid son of the Empire. As Mr. Hughes says, England has stood "like a granite rock lashed by the fiercest hurricanes, displaying in the hour of her greatest trial a spirit worthy of the glorious cause for which she fought." Of Australia, Mr. Hughes was able to say that her war spirit was growing and that recruits were offering themselves in greater numbers than they had done for two years. "Australia would have nothing to do with a German peace, and an overwhelming majority of the people stood solidly for the prosecution of the war to the last ounce, until there was a decisive victory for the Allies."

It is a splendid spirit that Australia is showing, and she thus again proves herself to be a worthy pillar of the Empire. And what Australia is doing is also being accomplished by the other parts of the Empire overseas, for to-day more than at any other time are they linked to the Motherland indissolubly; by the traditions of our great past as a nation and because of our greater future in which Australia and all the other British Colonies are destined to play an important part.

The League of Nations.

The idea put forward by Mr. George Barnes that if a League of Nations is to be established it should be created during the war, is one which will make a wide appeal to sensible men the world over. It is a certainty that after the war there will be a thousand and one matters calling for immediate attention, and surely if the democracies of the world are determined that this shall be the last great war, it would be all to the good if at any rate the foundations of the new League were laid without delay. If the freedom-loving nations of the earth can combine militarily, as they are now doing, what is there to prevent them from agreeing to the principle that they will in the future refer all their disputes to an international tribunal and pledge themselves to use their united force against any nation or combination of nations breaking peace? At any rate, a joint declaration on the subject by the Allies would be particularly opportune just now, since it would demonstrate the fact that the Entente Powers are fighting for high ideals, while if neutral adhesion to the principle could also be secured, the way would be prepared for a complete realisation of the dream when arbitration will supplant warfare as a means of adjusting international differences.

Sir Douglas Haig.

We are reminded that to-morrow, June 19, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in France and Flanders, will attain his fifty-seventh birthday. The congratulations of admirers the world over will be freely showered upon our distinguished leader, upon whom the Empire has placed complete reliance at what is unquestionably the most critical epoch of our career as a nation. Sir Douglas Haig has proved himself worthy of the confidence reposed in him, as, long before he assumed supreme command of our military forces he was rightly adjudged as one of the greatest soldiers that the British nation has ever produced. His strategy in the great retreat from Mons was universally acknowledged to have been brilliant in the extreme. Since then he has on many occasions more than held his own with the best leaders of the German Army, and at the present moment he is successfully coping with them in their desperate offensives. He readily acquiesced in the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo, recognising fully that such an appointment was necessary in the circumstances when co ordination was all-important. The hope will be expressed that he may continue to lead his gallant troops to that final victory of which he and all Britons are confident.

The Motor Association.

With the steady growth of motoring facilities in the Colony of Hongkong and the increasing number of cars being used, the new Automobile Association has been formed at none too early a date. Not many weeks ago we commented on the desirability of such a body being created, and we are glad that the Association has been established under such promising circumstances. With the Chairman, we think a busy and useful life can be forecasted for the new organisation. In a Colony like ours, where motoring is but a comparatively recent growth, there are many questions constantly cropping up concerning which it is well that motorists as a body should have an opportunity of expressing their views, while we do not doubt that much good can be done by the Association in assisting the authorities by offering advice on many points affecting motor-owners and the public as well. We note with special satisfaction the announcement that the Government is to enforce the regulation requiring trucks to keep to the side of the road, for, apart from the damage which these vehicles have been doing to the tram-car tracks, they have been such an obstruction to traffic that, as the Chairman put it at Friday's meeting, motor-cars and motor-cycles have been compelled to break the regulations in passing them. There is a good work lying ahead for the new Association, and we wish it a most successful future.

DAY BY DAY.

ANY SYSTEM THAT MAKES ERROR PERPETUAL AND SUPERSTITION IMMORTAL IS A THING NOT TO BE DESIRED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 57th birthday of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3⅛d.

Lawn Bowls League.

The opening matches of the season will take place on Saturday, 22nd inst., starting at 3.30 p.m. Kowloon meet Taikoo at the Kowloon Bowling Green, and Civil Service play Police Club at the Civil Service Club. Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., have presented a cup to the League, to be won outright this season.

Victoria Theatre.

The Victoria Theatre is offering a special attraction for to-night and to-morrow night—a five-part film entitled "The Angel Factory." This is a very fine film, and features the popular cinema star, Antonio Moreno. The programme also includes other attractive items.

The Colony's Health.

For the week ended June 15 there were notified 24 cases of plague (20 fatal), 21 of spotted fever (19 fatal), 12 of enteric fever (11 fatal), two fatal occurrences of diphtheria and one fatal case of puerperal fever. All the sufferers were Chinese. For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there were notified five cases of spotted fever, four of plague, two of enteric fever and one of diphtheria. All were fatal and all the sufferers Chinese.

A Familiar Excuse.

Before J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing two boxes of lard from another Chinese. A coolie who had been employed to take delivery of a consignment of lard from a steamer said when he was on the steamer loading, two cases of lard on the Praya were missing, and he found defendant in Wing Lok Street with a case on his shoulder. He said he had been given it by a man to carry. His Worship adjourned the case.

European Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, Mr. H. S. Bennett, Manager of the China Japan Telephone Co., was summoned for failing to comply with the Registration Ordinance. Defendant said he admitted he had committed a technical offence but he was in a rather peculiar position. He had understood that members of the Defence Corps were not required to register, not having seen an amendment requiring them to do so. He had heard of a member of the Defence Corps being summoned and he immediately wrote to the C.S.P., explaining. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., said that this was quite true. As a matter of fact, that summons and Mr. Bennett's letter practically crossed. His Worship inflicted a fine of $5.

MANILA GERMAN CLUB.

No Longer to be Used by German Community.

The German Club on Calle San Marcelina, once already closed temporarily since the breaking off of relations between the United States and the Imperial German Government, was closed again, this time permanently, so far as its character as a resort for members of the local German community is concerned, on June 15, steps looking towards this end having been taken by Mr. Otto Gmaer, Consul for Switzerland and at present representing German interests in the islands.

It was announced recently that the Club Filipino was entering into negotiations for the purchase of the German Club property, but it is learned that nothing definite has as yet developed regarding these negotiations. In this connection it is learned that the Women's Club of Manila is also desirous of securing the building, and it is probable that the property will be disposed of to the organisation making the most advantageous offer.

The German Club has not been operating as a social club for over a year, but at various times members of the German community have lived on the premises.

FROM THE PULPIT.

The Good Soldier.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"Suffer hardship with me, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."—2 Tim. 2/3.

Last Sunday morning's sermon brought me correspondence, not from hearers but from readers, which led to the choice of this morning's text, and to part of which I shall allude later. I take the Revised Version, Suffer hardship with me," as an improvement on the older "Endure hardness" without anything to show that the exhortation is not simply to do something but an invitation to join in what the writer is doing himself—there is all the difference.

It will be helpful to remind ourselves what sort of young man is here invited to share the hardships of the Christian soldier's lot. We gather that he was a youth of good family and gentle nurture, trained from infancy by his Jewish mother and grandmother in a knowledge of the Scriptures. He became Paul's chosen companion in his travels, his trusted messenger in important commissions, and at length during the Apostle's imprisonment was charged with oversight of the Ephesian Church. It is evident that the older man cherished the warmest affection for his young colleague, who held by him to the last when most others forsook him. For Timothy never failed his master, never shrank from danger, never shirked responsibility. And he was by no means cut out, as we should say, for the part. We gather, *inter alia*, that this good soldier of Jesus Christ was none too robust in constitution, for Paul has advice to give about his "other infirmities." Also his inexperience was against him, and he is bidden see that no man despise his youth.

Above all in these precious paragraphs where the old man pours out his heart how much do we find about warring a good warfare, witnessing a good confession, fighting the good fight of the faith, striving as the athlete does for mastery, and here suffering hardship, as a soldier expects to do.

My point is that in this youth the soldier virtues—at anyrate as conventionally conceived—were not a matter of disposition and upbringing. A life of scholarly pursuits would have been much more to his natural inclination than the risks and responsibilities of being "No. 2" to such a man as Paul in such an age as that. But the divinity which shapes our ends knows better than ourselves, better even than our neighbours, by what manner of life we can glorify God. Paul the veteran perceived the essentials of manly character in this youth of gentle nurture and retiring tastes, knew that he would prove himself worthy of the commission and the campaign, and endure hardship when some better adapted seemingly by nature would give way.

Early on in the days of the present war a birth announcement appeared in a Manchester paper:—"To Sergeant and Mrs.—a Soldier." There of a truth was the spirit of the old Army, the old British Contemptibles, who covered themselves and their race with glory, though few of them survive to tell the tale, the incomparable regiments to whose memory we and the world owe what can never be paid. That was about the time when from another quarter we were hearing profuse protests, "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier." It has since become apparent that the choice lies between being a soldier and being a slave; that a generation bred without at anyrate the capacity of soldiership is doomed to servitude. But of two infants, one born in the sergeant's cottage and the other coddled in some millionaire's palace, no one can prophesy which will answer to the knife when the call comes. In any case it is not what we may propose as the future of our sons that matters, but what conscience and duty may require of them—I had rather say present to them.

The whole manhood of our time, not by any means its youth exclusively, is being tested in this way. The question simply has come to be whether we shall defend our rights or lose them, venture all for our liberties or give them up. There is no alternative, and not only our own rights and liberties are at stake but the whole future of the world for a period impossible to forecast. Now our country and also America can truly be described as great nations which love peace, but are capable at need of waging effective war. The enemy thought otherwise, and is paying dear for his mistake. To him soldiering is inconceivable without swagger. Unless the sword is always being rattled he assumes that it is blunt. At Hague Conferences and elsewhere other countries advocated arbitration, suggested limitation of armaments, proposed means for restricting the ravages and cruelties of war; The German put it all down to pusillanimity, and has since omitted no opportunity of parading his contempt for everything of the kind. If we and America had raised our boys to be soldiers, the German might or might not have feared us; he certainly would have respected us more. The contemptible little army was in his eyes the symbol of a contemptible nation, justly to be deprived of its possessions because unwilling to fight for them—America being held even beneath contempt. The German has had his answer, part of it at anyrate, and more is being shipped to him across the Atlantic as fast as transport can carry it. Those two nations, devoted to the ideals of peace, are showing that the soldier spirit is not confined to those who delight in war for its own sake, who pursue it on system as a national industry, have sickened earth and heaven with their boasts and shamed even hell with their barbarities. The cause of humanity is being upheld to-day by men who never thought to make soldiering their trade. We owe all the more to men who fill our armies at the call of conscience and the cause, overriding personal likings and leanings, even in the case of many overcoming strong natural repugnance.

My attention is called to the latter point by a correspondent, who encloses part of a letter received from Home. It runs:—"Life is very hard for boys just now. We can hardly realise how repugnant to some natures the war is. They know that they *must* be drawn in, whether they will or not, forced into doing things they hate with the possibility of being horribly maimed, if not cruelly killed, before they have begun to live. And they rebel because all the pleasure and joy has gone out of life and they feel like taking what they can get while they can."

Now that is a point of view in which there is much which commands our sympathy. Who can but feel resentment at seeing youth deprived of its inheritance? Why, in one way that is about the wickedest thing in war. It might seem that the youth of the race might reasonably turn upon the older generation and bid them settle the quarrels they have made, take the consequence of their own mismanagement, fight out their own battles. That is an aspect of the matter of which I personally feel keenly sensible, belonging, as I do, to the older generation which has failed, inevitably or otherwise, to avert the catastrophe that has overtaken us. For that reason I do not think I could bring myself to vote for a Conscription law applying only to men younger than myself. The law may be right and necessary, but somehow the putting of pressure upon others to do what for any reason one does not expect to do oneself is a thing of which some of us are constitutionally incapable. We have a Bill here which exempts my own profession as such. I regret the exemption, but could say nothing against it because ten years of the calendar exempt myself, and any protest would only have been on the case of other men. I should consider myself to be as surely serving God in fighting the savages who bomb hospitals and crucify children as in what I am doing at this moment, and I confess to finding it difficult to conceive how any true man could count his own life dear to him in such a cause. Also, coming back to that latter, I feel pretty confident that right-spirited boys will feel the same, on a second thought at anyrate. Many do at the first, eager without reserve to strike a man's blow for country, right and God.

And after all if the younger generation has inherited trouble from the blunders of the past it inherited also untold advantages from its labours and sufferings. Is it unreasonable to expect us to maintain, even with sacrifice, the rights, the franchises, the wealth and opportunities of all kinds, both spiritual and material, which our fathers won, often with their blood, and mothers consecrated with their tears? We do not come into this world as solitary units with an inalienable right to a given length of years and share of happy experiences. We are born members of a nation, a Christendom, a common humanity which has a continuous corporate life, and our happiness lies only in accepting our time and place in it all as these fall to us, and doing our full, free endeavour in the common service. We have none of us, whatever our time of life, a grievance against Providence that our lot has been cast in this day, and not earlier before the war came to disturb us, or later when its results shall come to be gathered.

I trust I do not come short in all right sympathy with our young men at the war, but I am certainly not going to commiserate them, still less encourage any mother's son of them in a tendency to self-pity, which is one of the subtlest poisons of the soul. That was one grand thing about the Old Contemptibles: they did their duty, and it was hard, but no man ever heard them bemoan their lot. Why, our grandchilden may yet be found envying us that we lived and suffered in this time, and had the honour of learning God's standard in this most crucial contest with the embattled hosts of sin. Antichrist is enthroned in Central Europe, and the man who can and does endure hardship in the good, grim fight against him is not the man to be pitied. I know no other remedy for the spirit referred to by my correspondent than just a clear grasp of the urgency and magnitude of the cause we have in hand, and I rather think many of us have been dwelling too much on the distress and forgetful of the honour which belongs to it.

And then that horrible temptation to "take what they can get while they can" is only to be counteracted in the same way. If young men are at all encouraged—and even our well-meant sympathy can do it—to think themselves hardly used, they are in the same moment condoned in the utterly deceptive effort to console themselves in ways which are unworthy. The moral dangers of the soldier's lot are very great in certain directions. It is useless blinking the notorious fact, and forgetting that our boys need our prayers against far worse enemies than shot and shell. And the man who goes to his duty with something of a grudge, nursing a sense of grievance and obsessed with the thought that he is being unfairly deprived, is the very man who, in recklessness born of resentment, is likely to fall beneath his manhood. But the man who is consecrated soul and body to a righteous cause, who realises that fact and keeps it before him, will pass through the fires unscathed and come out a better man than he was before it. If you would help him keep that before him, and above all do not unnerve him with your pity, but brace him with your blessing to suffer hardship, and suffer it smiling, "as a good soldier of Jesus Christ."

A Bathchairman's Fortune.

Mr. Joseph Turner Bailey, of Cambridge, formerly a bathchairman, has left $13,876. His will directs that the residue of his property shall go eventually to Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.

Ejectment Order Refused.

The Woking Bench refused to make an order for ejectment in a case of a house recently sold. The tenant, who has one son at the front and another in aeroplane works, was carrying on business for a tradesman now serving with the colours.

SHARE TRANSACTIONS.

Hongkong Brokers' Successful Claim.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) an action was heard in which Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, sharebrokers, sued Hadjir Marikar Uscof, of 63, Old Moor Street, Colombo, for $8,702.10.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared for the plaintiffs, and the defendant was neither present nor represented. Mr. Alabaster explained that the action was damages for a breach of certain share contracts. A writ was issued for service out of jurisdiction on March 8 and no appearance had been entered. Leave to proceed *ex-parte* had also been obtained.

Evidence was given by Mr. J. W. Taylor, a partner in the plaintiff firm, who stated that in October last they purchased for the January Settlement one hundred Douglas shares on behalf of defendant at $77, which, with brokerage, cost $77.50 each. After Settlement Day, there was no delivery taken and they sold the shares for $78, the result of that transaction to the defendant being no loss or gain. In the same month they sold one hundred Indo-China shares for the defendant at $120 for delivery in January and the price, less brokerage, was $11,950. The defendant did not deliver the shares on the day due and so, according to the custom in practice on the Stock Exchange, they bought the shares in within twenty-four hours on January 30, at $159, the cost, plus brokerage, being $15,950. The loss on that transaction was $4,000. On November 18, they sold for the defendant, at his request, cum dividend, one hundred Indo-China shares at $114 for February and these yielded, less brokerage, $11,350. On the day due the defendant failed to deliver and they bought in, paying $158 per share, the cost, plus brokerage, being $15,850. The loss on that transaction to the defendant was $4,702.10. and the total claim the plaintiffs were making against him was $8,702.10.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

THE ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Fourth List of Contributors.

Lady May sends the fourth list of lady contributors to the Royal Siver Wedding fund as follows:—Mrs Wakeman, Mrs Dovey, Mrs A. D. Humphreys, Mrs Stockhausen, Mrs Davison, Mrs Matheson, Mrs G. M. Shaw, Mrs Dyer Ball, Mrs Gray, Mrs Milner-Jones, Mrs Leask, Mrs F. A. Mackintosh, Mrs S. E. Green, Mrs Athol Anderson, Miss D. Lander, Mrs E. D. C. Wolfe, Mrs George Lammert, Mrs Knight, Mrs Kring, Mrs Webb, Mrs Heanley, Mrs Edgcumbe, Mrs G. P. Jordan, Miss Sells, Mrs James Macdonald, Madame Romano, Madame Leiria, Mrs Bevington, Miss Robertson, Mrs T. A. Robertson, Mrs Cary, Mrs W. Logan, Mrs Reichman, Mrs Maconachie, Mrs James Henderson, Mrs E. B. Cubey, Mrs J. Lennox, Mrs F. M. Crawford, Mrs Harris Walker, Mrs A. E. Paine, Mrs Templeton, Mrs Edgar Davidson, Mrs Yung Tsze Ming, Miss Chan Tung Shang, Miss Chan Kai Ming, Mrs Li Po Kwei, Mrs Ko Sum, Mrs J. Hennessey Seth, Mrs Orberry, Mrs F. Douglas Bain, Mrs Hewitt, Mrs Mody, Miss Pitts.

Total	$ 713.00
Previous lists ...	2,806.50
	$3,519.50

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 17th June, 1918:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 24 weeks.
This Year: ...	$12,685	319,420
Last Year: ...	14,607	316,882
Increase: ...	———	2,538
Decrease: ...	1,922	———

AIRSHIP WOMEN.

Life Inside a "Gas-Bag."

"They are talking of turning all our women workers into 'Wrens'" (members of the Women's Royal Naval Service), said an officer commanding a Naval Airship Station to me the other day, says "X" in the *Daily Mail*. "We have heaps of them here, helping to build airships, chiefly non-rigid ones. They do the greater part of the work—almost everything, except the actual assembling of the parts. For the present, however, they rank as civilians and are employed at the same rate and on the same terms as the male civilians."

When, later, I saw some of those women at work on airship construction, what impressed me most was the sight of the rigging inspector, necessarily a slim young woman, wriggling through a narrow manhole (only eighteen inches across) right into the "gas-bag" itself. The immense envelope lay on the floor of the huge shed, inflated with air instead of with hydrogen, the narrow opening through which she crawled being half hidden by the heavy folds of the fabric, which had to be lifted off the ground by several men while she wormed her way in. Also passing through this hole was a rubber duct carrying electric light with which to examine the internal rigging.

"We are not allowed to stay inside for more than an hour at the most," said the girl in the trousered overall. "There is really plenty of air, but it is a weird feeling at first. Still, I like to think that I am working right inside the 'gas-bag.' It is almost as good as going up in it—but that we're never allowed to do."

* * *

The internal rigging is made of cord, being several strands of hempen string secured at intervals; when set up in position it needs careful inspection and often slight readjustment. In the rigging shop where it is made you may see some fifty women busily at work. To watch them is like watching some new game, for they sit flat on the floor with feet outstretched, slinging the string on pegs of different colours for the different classes of airships, chatting merrily meanwhile.

At the table in the centre literally miles of cord converge from all corners of the immense shop. I do not know how many miles it takes for the rigging of one large airship, but I "do" know that it takes half a million cubic feet of hydrogen to fill the "gas-bag" and half a million bullocks to get enough gold-beaters' skin for the lining of a rigid airship.

The external wire-rope rigging is also made by the women. Then there are the fabric shops, where they sew together the whole of the envelope, treating the seams with solution in order to render them absolutely gastight, attaching cord-guides and other accessories; the propeller shop, where they cover with linen, paint, and polish the propellers, after testing the balance of these delicate blades on a special apparatus. There are also the engineering shops, the laboratories, and the drawing office—each with its quota of women workers.

In the drawing office the plan-tracers are practically all women; there are two or three draughtswomen, and one "calculator" who works out speed trials and other complicated matters. She holds a mathematical degree. There are also two women chemists, both Bachelors of Science, who have become gas experts through their airship work.

War Bond Drawing.

The drawing of the War Bonds is to take place next Friday at 4 p.m. at the Theatre of the City Hall.

The Late Mr. Bryson.

The funeral of the Mr. A. B. Bryson is to take place at Happy Valley to-morrow evening. The cortege will pass the Monument at 5.45 p.m.

FAILURE OF U-BOATS.

Statements of French Minister of Marine.

Paris, May 11.—The effectiveness of the German submarine campaign is declining. The German Government is aware of this fact, declared Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, before the Naval Committee of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, but has made the greatest efforts to conceal it. He said the situation was most favourable, and that the sinkings of submarines in the first three months of 1918 through Allied measures was greater than the number built by the enemy.

Minister Leygues referred to the statement made in the Reichstag on April 17 by Vice-Admiral von Capelle, German Minister of Marine, in which he said 600,000 tons of Allies' shipping was sunk monthly. This figure the Minister said, was incorrect. It was reached and passed in April, May, and June of 1917. In July it declined, and in November it fell below 400,000, and since has diminished continuously. The Minister gave the following comparative table of the tonnage claimed to have been destroyed by Germany and the tonnage actually lost in the past five months:

	Claimed by Germany, tons.	Actual losses. tons.
December	...702,000	386,277
January	...632,000	302,459
February	...689,000	332,522
March	...680,000	358,660
April ...	...600,000	268,794

M. Leygues said that in February, March, and April 3,723 French steamers and 788 French sailing vessels passed through the danger zone, where, a few months ago, losses by torpedoing had been very heavy. Not a single ship was sunk.

On the other hand, he said, the number of submarines destroyed has increased progressively since January, in such proportion that the effectiveness of enemy squadrons cannot be maintained at the minimum required by the regulations. The number of enemy U-boats destroyed in January, February, and March was far greater in each month than the number constructed in the same month. In February and April the number of submarines destroyed was three less than the total destroyed in the previous three months.

These results, the Minister declared, were due to the methodical character of the war against submarines; to the close co-ordination of the Allied navies; to the intrepidity and spirit animating the officers and crews of naval and aerial squadrons, and to the intensification of the use of old methods and the employment of new ones.

"The situation is most favourable," the Minister continued, "but it does not authorise the slackening of effort. Rather, it is necessary to redouble it as the enemy has put new submersibles into service and is trying a fresh offensive, in which he plays for his last stake.

"The seafront has no communique. The country does not know the terrible life there when great events occur. Yet it is there that there is being played one of the parts which has the greatest influence on the duration and issue of the war. The country knows that mastery of the sea is the certain gauge of victory. It should know also that the mastery belongs to the Allies, who have won it and who keep it, thanks to the heroism of the sailors who are worthy of their soldier brothers."

London Vice-Consulship.

The United States Government has appointed Mr. Harry Tuck Sherman, American Vice Consul at London. Mr. Sherman was for upwards of twenty years American Vice-Consul at Antwerp.

Death in a Gasometer.

A fitter, William Doe, was in a gasometer cleaning the drum when an unscreened light he was using fell into inflammable material. His body, terribly burned was recovered two and a half hours later, and an Enfield jury returned a verdict by "Death by misadventure."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE.

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DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

THE drawing will take place in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on FRIDAY, 21st June, at 4 P.M.

100,000 tickets have been issued, 96,000 have been sold (For division of prizes see separate advertisement).

The following numbers have not been sold:—10960/11099, 11120/11139, 80820/80959, 85757/85899, 96443/99999.

In the event of any of these unsold tickets being drawn against any prize, the number of the ticket will be treated as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

No ticket having drawn a prize will be eligible to draw another prize. If any ticket number comes out twice, it will be treated the second time as void and another number will be drawn immediately.

Admission free to the Theatre. The stage will be reserved for the officials conducting the drawing.

By Order of the Committee.

Hongkong, 11th June, 1918.

HONGKONG ST. GEORGE'S DAY DRAWING OF WAR BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that out of 100,000 tickets issued, 96,000 have been sold.

The resulting amount will be dealt with as follows:—

96,000 tickets at $5 each		$480,000
LESS estimated expenses		10,000
	Total for distribution	$470,000
	25% is given to War Charities	117,500
Leaving for distribution in prizes		$352,500

The prizes will be as follows:—

Prize No.			Amount	Total
1	1	of	$176,250	$176,250
2	1	of	52,875	52,875
3	1	of	35,250	35,250
4/5	2	of	10,000	20,000
6/7	2	of	7,500	15,000
8/9	2	of	5,000	10,000
10/11	2	of	2,500	5,000
12/16	5	of	2,000	10,000
17/22	6	of	1,000	6,000
23/31	9	of	700	6,300
32/43	12	of	400	4,800
44/57	14	of	300	4,200
58/80	23	of	200	4,600
81/102	22	of	100	2,200
103	1	of	25	25
103 prizes totalling.....				$352,500

Winning tickets should be presented at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, during business hours.

By Order of the Committee.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1918.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

The so-called Parliament held a meeting in the house of the Provincial Assembly on the 15th inst., but only 26 members were present. It was decided that, in view of Wu Ting-fang and Lum Po-yick having agreed to accept the post of Administrative Councillors and Luk Wing-ting having also replied that he will accept, a special envoy should be sent with all the necessary documents to request Sun Yat-sen, who is reported at to be in Formosa, to return to take his post.

In reply to the request made by the Provincial Assembly in regard to the redemption of Bank of China notes, the Tuchun said that the Financial Department has been ordered to carry out the matter as soon as possible.

The Provincial Assembly has demanded explanations from the Tuchun and the Civil Governor as to why a bill for the sale of the grain at Kwong Hoi was not submitted to the Assembly and also why the notice of borrowing two months' house rent was not submitted.

It is reported that Tai Yue-ling, north of Nambung, has been captured by the Canton troops.

WANTED.

WANTED.—SHIPS' SURGEON wanted immediately for voyage to Calcutta. Apply stating terms to Box. No. 1397, c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Employment in the East for PRINTER (Compositor) in MANAGING CAPACITY. Applicant returning to Australia from France, invalided with wounds, etc. Active service in South African and present war. Honesty and character guaranteed. Married—Four children. Apply Box 1398 "Hongkong Telegraph."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY the 24th June, 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at No. 5 Moreton Terrace,

A Large Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

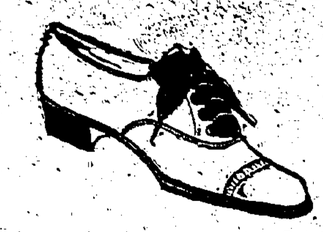
(Full particulars from catalogue).

On view from Sunday the 23rd inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

ENGLISH MADE SHOES.



We illustrate here a very comfortable Tan Shoe, price $12.50 and $14.00 per pair, to show the value we can offer.

It is made with a Glace Kid upper and best English leather sole, looks and cleans well and will ensure perfect foot-comfort.

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THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY. - -

PRICE $1.00. SEE WINDOW.

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"HELLO MY DEARIE"

Songs & Fox Trots for Piano.

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" " Bottle. $ 1.20

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:—

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.

P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.

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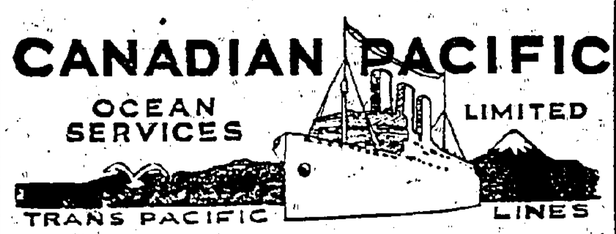

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Monteagle	27th July	*Key West	28th Oct.
*Key West	10th Aug.	Empress of Japan	6th Nov.
Empress of Japan	11th Sept.	Monteagle	7th Dec.

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	*Mishima Maru T. 16,000	SUN., 23rd June, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT., 20th, July at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SATURDAY, 17th Aug.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE		
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
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BOMBAY CALCUTTA	VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO. VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	

‡ Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG—VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

* Kashima Maru	THURS.,	20th June, at 11 a.m.
* Katori Maru	FRI.,	19th July, at 11 a.m.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	24th June.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	16th July.
KOREA MARU	20,000	13th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	27th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	12th July.
ANYO MARU	18,500	6th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375,

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.
For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
14,000 tons, (American Registry)	10,000 tons, (American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
July 31st.	June 21st & August 31st.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGERS SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Agents.

Telephone No. 215. Sub. Ex. No. 10.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Hwah Kuei	19th June at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	20th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	22nd June at 3 p.m.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Kueichow	26th June at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong June 17, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjiliwong ...	Kobe	1st July	4th July	Macassar
Tjimanock	Amoy	6th July	10th July	Batavia

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574. 15

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain		Leaving.
Haihong...	J. W. Evans ...	TUES.,	18th June at 1 p.m.
Haitan ...	A. E. Hodgins...	FRI.,	21st June at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Wed., 19th June at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri., 21st June at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 28th June at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 29th June at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Holhow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HOME OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. [illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

German Submarine Base Discovered.

The Spanish Press denounces a supply base for submarines operating in the Atlantic, at the small town of Conil, in the province of Cadiz, between Cape Trafalgar and Cape Roche. This base has been organised by Herr Albrecht Horneman, one of the principal German espionage agents, and is provided with a large store of petrol, which, the "Paralmentario" suggest, the Government should seize for the benefit of Spanish industries.

Neutral Steamers Sunk.

The Norwegian steamer Nordkyn was sunk in the Atlantic on March 4 says a Central News Copenhagen telegram. No information had been received regarding the crew. The Spanish steamer Guadalquivir, 3,500 tons, has been torpedod (the Wireless Press reports from Bilbao,) while on the return voyage from America with a cargo of cotton. For the torpedoing of the steamer Arpillao, the Taya Company (owners of both steamers) ask that the Government shall hand over an interned German vessel.

German After War Shipping.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that the Reichstag Committee for Commerce and Industry discussed the question of the employment of German merchant shipping after the war. A new regulation which was agreed upon entrusts the distribution of tonnage to a limited liability company with its seat at Hamburg. In the course of the discussion the National Liberal, Herr Stresemann, regretted that the Admiralty was opposed to the sale of vessels laid up in foreign harbours, thereby causing big losses to Germany's economic life.

Why U-Boats Cannot Attack Transports.

Captain Kuhlwetter, writing about submarines in the "Lokalanzeiger," replies to the question, "Why is it the submarines cannot stop the transport of U.S. troops?" He points out that the transport are convoyed by warships so that attack by submarine is either impossible or very difficult. If a submarine succeeds in torpedoing a transport the troops can be saved by the warship which accompanies the steamer. The warships are extraordinarily strong and fast, and are protected by special devices, which renders it difficult and dangerous to attack them. Captain Kuhlwetter concludes.—"The work of sinking these transports would claim too heavy sacrifices. The aim of the submarine warfare can be attained by the sinking of other steamers. It would suffer too much by fighting the transports."

Shipmaster and a Parcel.

A prosecution of the Commissions of Customs and Excise was heard by Mr. G. Doming (in the chair) and other magistrates at the Southampton Borough Police Court. The defendant was George A. Newman, master of a Government steamship, of Southampton, who was said to have imported on December 7, contrary to proclamation, 10 lbs. of granulated sugar and 3½ lbs. of Indian tea. He had to answer a second summons for keeping and harbouring the goods. The second offence, said Mr. Robertson, for the prosecution, was practically one of smuggling, defendant having omitted to declare the goods, which were subject to duty. The tea and sugar were discovered in a wrapped, addressed parcel on defendant's bunk. When he was asked in the usual way what dutiable goods he had in his possession he declared fifty cigarettes only. When the parcel was found by the Prevention Officer at Cowes, he asserted that it was a military parcel and he knew nothing of its contents. He added that the parcel was brought to the ship by the chauffeur of a military motor car, and given into the charge of an under-steward, Captain Frederick Colopie, embarkation staff, described the parcel as a military one, saying that he had received no notification of it. With Mr. C. E. Martin defending, defendant again declared his ignorance of the nature of the parcel; he firmly believed the package to be military cargo, a military chauffeur having placed it aboard. When he returned to France, he reported the matter and set inquiries on foot. Mr. Martin said it was "beneath contempt" to think that a brave man in respondent's position would stoop to smuggle 11s 6d worth of goods of the sort of which he had plenty in the ship's stores. The Bench decided to commit, the penalty being £15 or two months' imprisonment.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LD.
SHIPPING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)
COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTAKE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI and OTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—NAGASAKI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KURE, KOBE, OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA, YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MUBORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOSTOCK, PEKING, TIENTSIN, DAIREN, TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON, HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton, Haiphong:—
"IWASAKISAL"
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5TH ED., Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR:—THE OSAKA MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE Manager,
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN WAERWIJCK,"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent,

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within **10 days** of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD,
H. B. M. Government Agents.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1918.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on June 1, 1918.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	37ft. 1in. Below overflow	9ft. 5in. Below overflow
Tytam Byewash	28ft. 5in. Below overflow	26ft. 7in. Below overflow
Tytam Intermediate	36ft. 1in. Below overflow	28ft. 6in. Below overflow
Tytam Tuk	Under construction	55ft. 5in. Below overflow
Wong-nei-chung	22ft. 5in. Below overflow	36ft. 6in. Below overflow
Pokfulam	30ft. 6in. Below overflow	32ft. 9in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917.	1918.
Tytam	141.57	4.75
Tytam Byewash	1.57	.31
Tytam Intermediate	11.90	18.48
Tytam Tuk	18.06	411.00
Wong-nei-chung	4.25	2.60
Pokfulam	83.50	6.97
Total	267.05	443.01

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of June

	1917	1918
Consumption	214.87	198.69 M. gallons
Estimated population	268,215	277,500
Consumption per head per day	13.8	22.8 gallons

Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply given by public street fountains only during May, 1917. Constant supply to all districts up to the 26th May 1918. Services to houses in the Rider Main Districts disconnected from Rider Mains and a supply given by public street fountains only from 29th May 1918. Curtailment of the supply in 1918 was due to the gravitation reservoirs being empty and one of the new pumping engines being unfit for service.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	24ft. 1in. Below overflow	29ft. 3in. Below overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Kowloon Gravitation Reservoir	214.96	215.50

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of May.

	1917	1918
Consumption	32.4	36.81 M. gallons
Estimated population	98,850	102,750
Consumption per head per day	11.6	12.4 gallons

The Government Analyst's reports show that the water is of excellent quality

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.
Public Works Department.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Tongmoychun, Kangwoo Hotel, from Shanghai.

Tewchinchoon, Wanlyechan, from Amoy.

Mr. Hwangyaochung, c/o Mr. Hokazin, Godown Tazmodi Serett, from Shanghai.

Mr. Hwangyaochong, c/o Mr. Hockiazin, Mode Godown Nuantsi Street, from Shanghai.

Keithinglong, from Shanghai.

Heacock, c/o Hongkong Hotel, from Kobe.

Yanoshita, Gilson c/o Swire, from Hakonemi.

Wooyortsoo, Room 22, Chienan Hotel, from Shanghai.

Bianhust, Taitoesai, from Amoy.

Samanakozenkichi, Matsubara Hotel, from Kobe.

T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, June 7, 1918.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLOMBIA"
From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesday, 18th June, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 19th June, 1918, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
J. ORAM SHEPPARD,
Acting Agent.
Dated the 12th June, 1918.

JOINT SERVICE
of the
"NEDERLAND" AND
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
Royal Mail Lines.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

S.S. "KAWI"

having arrived from SINGAPORE, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the 21st June, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 25th June, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined on the 20th June at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Insurance whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1918.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA."

Having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from Ship's side,

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Monday, 17th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 21st inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages, will be landed into Co's Godown, where it will be examined on Friday, 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.

No claims will be entertained after the goods have left the ship's side, or Co's Godown.

All claims to be presented not later than 5th July, 1918, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,
Agent.
Prince's Building, Ground Floor.

RUBBER SHARE REPORT.

PRICES BY MAIL From SINGAPORE Dated May 24th, 1918.

Sterling Shares.

Nom. Value.		Buyers	Sellers.
2/-	Shares.		
	Allagar	2/6	3/0
	Anglo-Java	5/0	6/0
	Anglo-Malay	10/6	13/-
	Batang Malaka	3/6	4/6
	Bekoh	2/3	3/9
	Bkt. Mertajam	4/0	5/0
	Bkt. Sembawang	2/5	3/9
	Chersonese (F.M.S.)	2/9	3/6
	Chimpul	1/10	2/1
	Consolidated	11/-	14/6
	Heawood	3/0	3/9
	Kamuning Perak	3/8	4/6
	Kota Tinggi	2/9	3/6
	Labu (F.M.S.)	7/6	9/-
	Linggi Ord.	20/-	25/-
	London A. R.	7/6	8/6
	Merliman	4/6	5.6
	Padang Jawa	2/6	3/6
	Perak	5/9	6/9
	Port Dickson	2/9	3/9
	Selangor	25/-	30/-
	S'pore Para	3/6	4/6
	S'pore United	2/4	2/8
	Str. Settlements (Bertram)	5/-	6/-
	Sumatra Para	7/-	8/-
	Untd. Serdang Sumatra	11/-	12/-
	Untd. Sumatra	7/-	8/-
	Untd. Temiang	3/0	3/9
	Vallambrosa	17/6	19/6
	£1 Shares.		
	Bkt. Rajah	160/-	190/-
	Castlefield	110/-	130/-
	Damansara	70/-	90/-
	H'lands & L'lands	60/-	70/-
	Kuala Lumpur	80/-	100/-
	Lanadron	42/-	46/-
	Langen (Java)	42/6	48/6
	Ledbury	55/-	65/-
	Lumut	40/-	47/6
	Malacca R. P. Ord.	80/-	100/-
	" 7½ Pref.	70/-	80/-
	Nordanal	22/-	25/-
	Permas	30/-	35/-
	Pegoh	45/-	55/-
	Rembia Ord.	28/6	32/6
	Rembia Pref.	35/-	45/-
	Rubber Plans Invest.	22/6	27/6
	Sapong	30/-	35/-
	Seafield	85/-	105/-
	Tebrau (Johore)	60/-	75/-
	Untd. Sua Betong	55/-	70/-

Dollar Shares.

$1 Shares.		
Alor Gajah	3.00	3.25
Ayer Kuning	1.00	1.10
Ayer Molak	1.90	2.10
Balgownie	5.00	5.50
Bkt. Jelutong	.50	.60
Bkt. Katil	.70	.80
Glenealy	1.90	2.10
Jeram	1.15	1.30
Jimah	1.25	1.35
Malaka Pinda	2.00	2.10
Mandai Tekong	.60	.75
Pantai	1.10	1.35
Punggor	.50	.65
Tambalak	.80	.95
Ulu Pandan	.60	.75
Untd. Malacca	.90	1.00
$2 Shares.		
Kempas	7.50	8.25
Malakoff	4.00	4.65
New Serandah	3.85	4.20
Sandycroft	3.25	3.75
S'gei Bagan	2.75	3.25
Trafalgar	1.00	1.25
$5 Shares.		
Ayer Panas	8.25	8.50
Ch'kai Serdang	6.50	7.00
Haytor	7.00	7.75
Kelemak	5.50	6.00
Lunas	5.75	6.25
Mergui	6.00	6.50
Nyalas	5.75	6.15
Pajam	11.25	11.75
Radella	9.00	10.00
Teluk Anson	9.50	10.00
$10 Shares.		
Bukit Timah	——	11.00
Pulau Bulang	3.75	4.15
Tapah	13.00	14.00

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The local office of the China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt of telegraphic advice from its Shanghai office advising that the S.S. CHINA sailed from that port last evening and is due here on Friday morning, June 14th.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Hwah Kuei	B. & S.	19, June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, June
Shanghai	Suiyang	B. & S.	20, June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	21, June
Shanghai	Wosang	J. M. Co.	21, June
Shanghai	Kaifong	B. & S.	22, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	23, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kinaveswa M.	N. Y. K.	24, June
Chefoo and Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	26, June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	28, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	29, June
Makassar	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	4, July
Batavia	Tjimanoek	J.C.J. L.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	20, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	17, Aug.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham D
Abert Mr & Mrs H
Baring J H
Brayn R F
Branch Capt & Mrs B
Burns N
Bohanan C O
Birrell J D.
Bouet Mr & Mrs A L
Birbeck R J
Barter H A
Browell W G
Bellilos Mrs E R
Bakker Capt J
Black Mr & Mrs
Brown C H
Chilvers P
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Royalty at "Christus."

The Queen and Queen Alexandra, with the Princess Royal, Princess Mary, Prince Henry and Princess Maud, with the ladies and gentlemen of their respective suites, were unexpected members of the large audience who witnessed the motion play, "Christus," at the Philharmonic Hall recently.

V.C.'s Last Home-Coming.

After recently visiting his home at Wigan, where he was given a public welcome by the Mayor and citizens, Corporal Thomas Woodcock, V.C., returned to the front and was almost immediately killed. Over £200 and an illuminated address were presented to him by the townspeople. He leaves a widow and three children.

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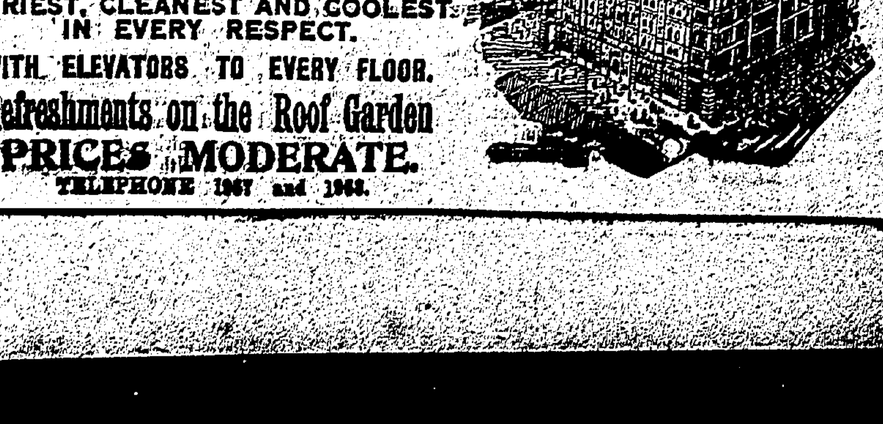

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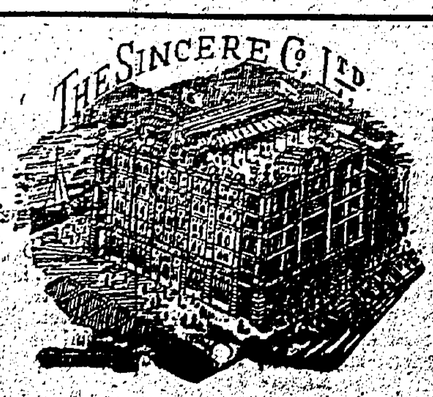

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*Continued from page 1.*)

EXCHANGE OF COLONIAL PRISONERS.

Amsterdam, June 16.

In the Reichstag, replying to a question regarding the exchange of German colonial prisoners, Herr Kriege said it was a disgrace to keep prisoners in the tropics. A considerable number of such prisoners whose health had suffered were allowed after long negotiations to be repatriated or interned in a neutral country and a speedy return of Germans in Belgian hands in Africa was expected. Negotiations were now pending with Great Britain for the liberation of civilian prisoners, including colonial Germans both in Great Britain and overseas.

PRIMING A DUTCH SOCIALIST.

Amsterdam, June 16.

A Vienna telegram states that before going to the British Labour Conference in England on June 26 the Dutch Socialist leader, Troelstra, has been invited by the Austrian and German Socialists to confer at the Hague, whither the Austro-German Socialist delegates, Seitz and Ellenbegen, are accordingly proceeding.

THE BRITISH MISSION TO CHILE.

Buenos Aires, June 16.

The visit of the British mission under Sir Maurice de Bunsen which is now proceeding to Chile, has made an excellent impression, destroying everywhere Germanophile propaganda.

JAPANESE RED CROSS MISSION.

Tokio, June 16.

The Red Cross Mission to the Allies, headed by Prince Tokugawa, has left for America.

THE WOMEN CENSORS.

A Chance for Brains and Judgment.

The Bombay Postal Censor recently advertised for a number of lady censors. In that connection the following, sent to the *Times* by a correspondent, will be read with interest:—

"We cannot get enough of the right kind of women to come forward to be censors."

So says the Deputy Chief Censor, the executive head of that vast machine, created mainly for restrictive measures, which yet feeds with valuable information not merely the War Office—of which it forms an integral part—but the Admiralty, the Foreign Office with its off-shoots, the Propaganda Department, Contraband Committee; and on which the whole of our blockade activities are based.

"Not enough of the right kind of women to be censors!"

Is there enough of the right kind of women anywhere? The right kind of woman has many avenues open to her. Some offer service in France: adventure, romance, the making of history; the glamour of the uniform and a chance of honour and glory. But the woman censor, catch spies though she may, gets but little limelight. Not hers to parade the streets in khaki her portrait in the papers. Not hers to be honoured by the Imperial War Museum in its Women's Gallery for the benefit of posterity.

Yet there are women in the Censorship to-day, with three or more years' service, who are not the least among the heroines of the war. They work in secret and in silence, behind closed doors, and their successes are hid. They will not even tell their friends where they work, let alone what they do. But he who runs may read, for have not the American weekly papers given detailed descriptions of the Censor's work together with photographs showing him at it? Him, not her; for although the women examiners of mails number some two thousand, against some five hundred male examiners, there has yet been but little mention of the women. The recent decision of the authorities to remove some of the secrecy which shrouds the woman censor will lead the right woman to apply for the work, though naturally there will be no disclosure which can possibly be of use to the enemy, and the discipline habit of calling everything confidential will continue. Experience is not demanded of recruits, since the work of censorship was only called into being by the harsh needs of war, and the Censor's office itself is the only place where training and experience can be obtained.

The necessary qualifications are not merely languages, and what they do is not just to read other people's dull letters, as seems the general impression; it is much more interesting than that. There are women there who know no tongue but their own; they have been chosen for their judgment and their unquestionable discretion, besides their education and general knowledge. One would emphasise the value of judgment and opportunities for exercising it; it is a question of weighing up facts and coming to wise and reasonable decisions the whole time. To women with a happy blend of imagination and common sense the work is absorbing, at times thrilling.

It is an experience and an education, a privilege to be part of this wonderful mechanism, even as the humblest cog in its wheel of progress; to observe the details of its construction and to watch it expand week by week. For as the war widens the Censor throws his net still farther overseas, tightening it until one marvels now the German Secret Service agent can slip through its manifold meshes. Slip through them he does; and that is why the country needs her daughters' help to outwit him.

To the well-educated woman in her prime, hesitating as to her choice of service, the Postal Censorship offers opportunities for advancement not to be found elsewhere. The pay ranges from 30*s.* per week while learning, rising by increments of 5*s.* to £3 per week, the maximum for an examiner, with additional war bonus. There are at least 50 women earning over £200 a year, supervising 30 or 40 examiners each; they have all risen from the ranks. Now they hold the proud title of D.A.C. (Deputy Assistant Censor), to which they have been elevated not so much for their languages as for their general capacity. One girl of 19 engaged two years ago as a typist at £1 a week rose to £3 within six months. Another, beginning at £2, drew £4 within eight weeks.

In the Women's Army or Navy the average pay of officers is £125 to 175 with free quarters. They must leave their homes, and to the woman who is settled in London this is a difficulty. But if the London dweller has not the robust health that enables her to stand all day on her feet, though she can do a good day's work "on her head," if her family falters at the thought of France, let her come forward to the Censorship and stay in England. Here, as an ordinary censor *or examiner of mails*, she will have responsibility with scope for individuality, and the great chance of bringing a spy to book by her keenness in drawing close the net.

Extenuating Circumstances.

Lieut. Davies, of Chepstow, charged at Lydney for unlawfully using petrol, explained that he had been taking soldiers to a football match. The case was dismissed.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER.

Some Types in France.

Mr. John Bell, writing to the *Daily News* from France, says:—

I have been able to learn something about the psychology of the American Army—some of the thoughts that officers and men are thinking. A comparison between it and the British Army when it was in the volunteer stage is irresistible. Over three years ago many of our men, while actuated by patriotism, were at the same time animated by the spirit of adventure. I have not found any pronounced expression of adventure-lust in the men of the American army. Most of them were keen students of the war before they were called to taken a hand in it. So they knew, what our men did not and could not know, the sort of work that lies before them.

The American officers and men talk with restraint. There is none of the "licking creation" talk about their war discussions. They were at pains to make it quite clear to me that they had much to learn; they were equally insistent that they were not only anxious but determined to learn. "Give us time, then come and see us again," I was told at more than one training centre I visited.

I found many officers who were anxious to enter the battle-line straight away. Very impatient was a captain in the Air Service, a New Yorker and a motor car racer. He talked confidently of what American airmen would do, based on the results of their training. "We are here to make good," he said. In marked contrast was his companion, a young lawyer, and the son of a lawyer, from Kentucky. In a quiet way he was proud of the silver bird on his tunic showing that he had mastered the art of flying; but instead of talking about the war and the part he hoped to play in it, he preferred to discuss English literature.

Another type of officer who impressed me was a captain who in civil life was an active business man. He held the theory that conducting a business and running a war were pretty much the same thing. "Look at me," he said. "You see the sort of work I am doing. It is not arduous. I would much rather be further up. But somebody has got to do this job, and I am doing it as well as I can; and if every officer and private soldier in the American army does the particular job allotted to him, well—that, you know, is running a war on business lines."

In particular the officers of Engineers are satisfied with what they have been able to accomplish so far. With pride they point to the hundreds of miles of railways laid in France. "It is very satisfactory to us that the British who have seen our work speak well of it," a major with a young face and a grey head told me. "Don't think I am boasting," he added; "but we get over ground quickly in building railroads in America, and that is why we are going ahead here."

The American army may well be proud of its Medical Service. Many of the most skilled doctors and surgeons in America are in France preparing for the time when their skill will be required. I saw numerous evidences of the infinite care with which the hospitals are being organised. Doctors, surgeons, and nurses are ready.

Tallest Airman's Accident.

Known as the tallest man in the R.F.C., Lieut. David Drummond, whose height is 6ft 3in., has just had both feet amputated as the result of an accident while flying in Italy. He is a nephew of the Duke of Northumberland, and is connected with Drummond's Bank.

Mystery of a Dutchman.

Simon von Wilgan, a Dutchman residing at Hale, Cheshire, who was committed for six months recently for refusing to state why he visited Hull and Boston (prohibited areas) was found dead in prison, although apparently in good health when sentenced.

TROUBLED SPAIN.

Some Light on the Situation.

Writing in the *Daily News*, Mr. Leonard Williams says:—

What means this surface-unrest in Spain, constant in time though sporadic in place? She is not a belligerent, is not over-populated, and her soil for the most part is prolific and her climate superb. Then why is she otherwise than contented and tranquil, like an unruffled backwater remote from the maelstrom of warring Europe?

The key to this puzzle is complex, and not what the Man-in-the-Street would conjecture. To begin with, the phenomenon is less accidental than racial. It is the present-day outcome of conditions created in ages long past. It would be wrong to ascribe it in principal measure to German machinations pursued with the object of dividing Spain's popular sympathies. Germany, as is well known, has schemed, and is scheming, to bring this about and to profit thereby. On the other hand, inter-confliction has existed in Spain from of old. Yet nevertheless, the bulk of her component but various peoples are pronouncedly and unalterably Anglophile, and therefore pro-Ally. Fifteen years residential experience of the Peninsula enables me to affirm with all emphasis that this is the truth. Strange though it seems at first sight, the Spanish temperaments, which are both divers and diverse, are attracted to the English temperament by something deep-seated and spiritual. In subconscious response to that cryptic law whereby opposite dispositions inter-attract rather than inter-repel, the average Spaniard is drawn to the average Englishman by reason, not of their similarity, but of their dissimilarity. So profound and widespread is this characteristic that German propaganda, no matter how costly in toil and in cash, will never imperil that place in the Spaniards' good books which England has won and retained in past times.

Because of their various climates and territories the Peninsular peoples have never achieved any practical homogeneity. We commonly speak about Spain and the Spanish people. Both terms are conventions, and both are misleading. There are Spaniards and Spaniards, but no Spanish people, unless you discriminate region by region. And likewise, in mentally picturing Spain, you must try to envisage a country of no great extent, whose northerly climate is as cold as our own, but whose southerly climate is sub-tropical; and further, a country artificially divided into provinces, but really into heterogeneous kingdoms that cling, with unbudging tenacity, to their time-hallowed charters or fueros. Impeded by this kind of obstacle, the Iberians, Phœnicians, Greeks, Romans, Carthaginians, Visigoths Franks, and Orientals who at one time or other have conquered or otherwise occupied this or that part of the Spains have associated, yet never have fused. The result is a series of racial, social, and political complexities which no other nation can parallel—not even the United States. Hence it is not from a meaningless motive that the present Don Alfonso the Thirteenth is entitled de jure "King of the Spains" (Rey de las Espanas); is King of Leon, King of Aragon, Seignior of Biscay, King of Granada, and Count-King of Barcelona. In short, there are Spains of all sorts, shapes, and sizes. And further, in terms of a paradox which you will now understand, there is a separate monarch for each of those Spains; yet officially one monarch rules over them all.

The multi-charactered, multi-lingual, multi-occupationed, and multi-costumed inhabitants of these Spains in the plural have simply conformed to the factors instinct in their climates and soils. The Cantabrian Spaniard differs from the Andalusian, or the Salamancan from the Barcelonese, as utterly as a Swede from a Neapolitan, and the same with the several peoples of the Spains. The northerners are a mining community, the westerners a pastoral community, the easterners a manufacturing community, the New Castilians a bureaucratic community, the Manchegans a cereal-growing community, the south-easterners a fruit-growing community, and so forth. And the toughest enigma of all consists in these various communities having warded off violent disruption right down to this very day. If you put into one boat a 'Varsity rowing 'Blue,' a decrepit old man, a woman, and a small child, and set them to pull all together, what kind of a show do you think they would make? Yet the Spains and their peoples are in much the same case. And by what seems a miracle their boat has not foundered, nor is likely to founder.

The solution of this is as follows. With regard to one capital issue, but only that one, the Spaniards at large are in absolute concord. Their affections are profoundly monarchical. They are loyal, not by precept so much as by impulse—which fact has its cause in their chivalrous past. Their kings have been fathers and friends of their peoples, as well as their rulers. In person they defended them against the tyranny of the nobles and in person they led them to war. Even the bad kings of Spain were conspicuous for their love for their subjects, while as for the great kings, their laurels have never yet drooped in the grateful regard of their countrymen. In consequence the traditions of the Spanish monarchy are unshakably democratic. And truly those great kings were men to be proud of, bequeathing to the Spaniards at large a treasured remembrance of what these once were, and of what they accomplished towards national freedom. The Prussian materialist who measures all grandeur in terms of the mark has taken a stiff job in hand if he seeks, by distributing his money and racking his brains, to demolish in the heart of the Spains that survive the memories of the Spains that existed. Saint Ferdinand the Conqueror of Seville, Alfonso the Battler of Aragon, Ferdinand the Catholic, who won back Granada, Don Jaime, who recaptured Valencia from the Muslim—Don Jaime the flaxen-haired giant, with his two-handed broadsword as tall as an average man, his cheery smile, and his six feet five inches of stature. These monarchs were idealists and dreamers; and yet they could fight for a cause that was pure. Between them and the present All Highest, some contrast! They were, and are, glories revered beyond price. Not for a bribe will the Spains be induced to depart from them.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Enjoyable Programme at the Cathedral.

Considering the inclement weather, there was a good attendance at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. Denman Fuller, F. R. C. O., L. R. A. M., gave an organ recital in aid of the organ funds. The cost of the recent rebuilding of the organ has not yet been fully met and it is hoped, as a result of last evening's collection and further donations, to clear the instrument of all debt.

The programme chosen contained some very popular numbers, such well-known pieces as Rachmaninoff's Prelude in C sharp minor, Mascagni's Intermezzo from Cavaleria Rusticana; and Schubert's Unfinished Symphony being included. In the first-named piece the solemnity and majesty of the beautiful composition were well brought out, whilst the charm of Mascagni's Intermezzo was fully caught by those who listened to its rendition. Schubert's work was perhaps the most enjoyable of the programme, the delicate and oft-recurring passage so much admired by those who know the piece, being a treat to listen to. The other organ pieces were Rheinberger's Prelude in E flat minor, and a Recessional composed by Mr. Denman Fuller himself. Both were extremely enjoyable.

The vocalist for the evening was Mrs. W. J. Hill, her selections being the well-known solo "Eye hath not seen" (Gaul) and "Ere we have tired of life's short day" (D. Forster). Both were extremely well sung.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A Light Calendar.

The June Criminal Sessions opened before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies) at the Supreme Court this morning. The calendar was a light one, there being four cases, none of a very serious nature.

A Returned Banishee.

Chan, Sze, *alias* Chuck Sing, was charged with returning from banishment before the expiration of his term.

Prisoner admitted returning but said that he thought he was only banished for five years. He was never told that he was banished for fifteen years.

The interpreters who explained the deportation warrant to the prisoner were called, and both swore that the prisoner was fully told that the term was fifteen years.

Prisoner was so emphatic in his claim that he was only told five years, that his Lordship decided to enter a plea of not guilty, and to call a jury to decide the point.

The following was the jury called:—Messrs. M. M. Maas, C. Wallace, W. Smith, D. Tallan, J. Baptista, C. J. M. Pereira, and R. Hunter.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman Crown Solicitor, explained the facts to the jury and evidence was then taken.

"Never has it yet been known that a policeman has a good word to say for a prisoner," was a comment that the prisoner made when the constable who arrested him was giving evidence.

After hearing the evidence, the jury thought there was no definite evidence that the man knew that he was being sent away for fifteen years.

Prisoner was discharged, and he left the box, saying that he ought to be liberated altogether now.

The Court Adjourns.

At this stage the Court adjourned owing to the fact that the prisoner who was desired next, had not been brought from the gaol by the Police. There were other prisoners present, but His Lordship would not take their cases first.

The Sessions will be resumed to-morrow morning.

WINDING-UP ACTION.

Judgment against Plaintiff in His Absence.

Before the Chief Justice (Sir William Rees Davies), at the Supreme Court this morning, the case was called on in which a Chinese trader, named Cheung Tak-wing of 39, Staunton Street, sued the Kwong Cheong Steamship Company. The plaintiff sought a winding-up order against the Company, payment of an amount found to be due to him, and costs.

When the case was called, the plaintiff did not put in an appearance and he was not represented. The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., who appeared for the defendants, stated that he knew the plaintiff did not intend to appear, and a letter had been received from his solicitors saying that they had no further instructions.

The statement of claim stated that the plaintiff and four other men purchased two steamers, the s.s. Lucorne and the s.s. Cerf, in 1911 and were going to run them on the West River. In October, 1914, the ships were sold by consent of all the partners, and he (plaintiff) now wanted a dissolution order and the affairs of the Company wound up.

The statement of defence asserted that the plaintiff never was a partner in the possession of the ships.

Proof having been given that the plaintiff has been notified of the date of the trial, his Lordship entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Members of the forthcoming Father's Battalions found satisfaction recently in the thrilling recovery of Givenchy, for their sons had done nobly there before. It was in the vicinity of Givenchy that Leonard Keyworth, London's first V.C., performed his great bombing feat, himself unharmed, while man after man, coming to his aid, fell dead or wounded at his side. Givenchy is unknown to our gazetteers, but it has an enormous place in our hearts and in our modern war history. And the end is not yet.

* * *

It is curious for what tiny places great names like Givenchy stand. Waterloo remained up to the present war a place of fewer than 4,000 people. Fontenoy, where the Irish Brigade helped the French to defeat us, has never been more than a little hamlet—and the Germans burnt it in 1870. Malplaquet remains a village as it was in the day of Marlborough's battle, and Blenheim, which gives its name to his victory in the neighbouring hamlet of Hochstadt, exists on the map only as a spot marked by the crossed swords of battle.

* * *

So important has Amiens been during this war that it was said to be harder to get in or out of the town in 1916 than to quit Paris during the siege. Periodically the town was closed completely except for troops on duty, and these were forbidden to loiter or to go shopping. The craving for "patisseries" was great, however, with the English Tommy, and those of Amiens were the creme de la creme. Accordingly the closing order was always the cause of an epidemic of engine trouble to English cars in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral. During the stoppage the driver's "spare man" procured the goods.

* * *

Every lover of ample margins will wish good luck to the new venture of converting sawdust into paper. And the heaps and heaps of the aureate dust that lie half buried along the water-courses of Great Britain! We have a vision of one such mountain that had been pilling itself up for a century beside one of these water-driven sawmills. That mountain, however, was finally levelled, and great Scotch firs are now rooted in the mouldering debris of their ancestors.

* * *

During the days in which the threat of Napoleonic invasion was constant, and volunteer regiments innumerable, there was a corps of cavalry in Scotland which was distinguished in all respects save military discipline. A martinet who sought to pull it together was a big lame man, who, in spite of his infirmity, could walk his 30, ride his 100 miles a day. In a London drawing-room he encountered Fanny D'Arblay. "Dear me, I hope you have not met with an accident," said she, on noticing his limp. "An accident, madam, nearly as old as my birth." It was Scott, whose courage may well be remembered in these times.

* * *

The crime of an old time conqueror is commemorated in Montdidier, around which the great battle rages, for Charlemagne named the little town after the deposed King of the Lombards, Didier, whom he imprisoned there for a while before compelling him to enter a monastery at Corbie. The best remembered among its modern citizens is the French counterpart of our Arthur Young, Antoine Parmentier, who was the first to popularise the potato among his countrymen.

* * *

A neat story was told recently by Dr. Broome, of Northern Church, Toronto, to his choir during a practice. One need not be reminded, said the doctor, that when a Welshman is a bass singer he is bass, and is proud of it. A Welshman, who was a fine bass, dreamt that he was in heaven and, of course, in the choir. But even he had not imagined what a fine voice he had. There were millions of sopranos, contraltos and tenors, but he was the only bass present. During a chorus, Gabriel, who was conducting, waved a hand to the Welshman, and whispered, "Not quite so much bass, please."

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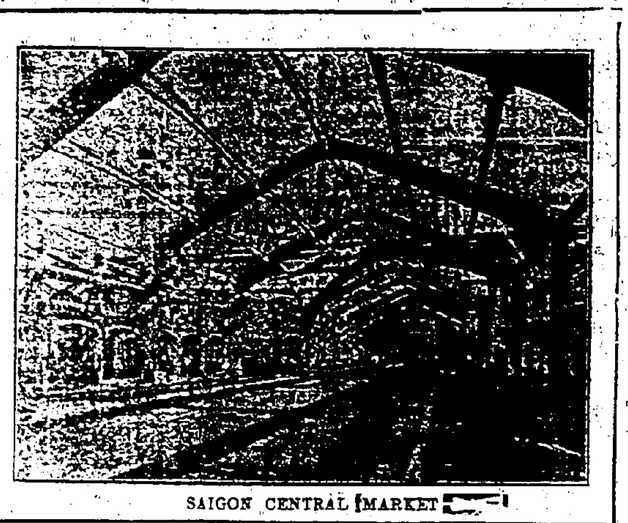
Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fireproof safes.

REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.



SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete.
Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WORKS:

Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The Iron Trade.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York reports on iron under date of April 20 as follows:—There is steady improvement in the movement of coke and complaints of iron shortage are attributable to inadequate transportation rather than to output at the furnaces. New York quotations on April 15 were: No. IX foundry, $35.25; No 2X foundry, $34.25 These are the Government's fixed prices, operative at least until July 1.

Embargo On U. S. Imports.

The Federal War Trade Board has announced that the list, issued on March 23, of imports for which licenses would be required has now been changed to an absolute embargo as to all countries of the world except European countries, Mexico, and Canada. There are eight two articles on the list and the announcement means that the Bureau of Imports will have no authority to issue a license for any of these commodities for importation from South America, or Australia, or the Orient or Africa. Licenses outstanding for these articles were cancelled as of April 14 and thereby became ineffective for shipment from aboard. Among the articles embargoed are agricultural implements, art works, all breadstuffs except wheat and wheat flour, including imports from Europe; manufactures of cotton, natural and artificial feathers, explosives, except fulminates and gunpowder; all fruit except pineapples and bananas, gold and silver manufactures, including jewellery, nickel, musical instruments, confectionery, and numerous other articles.

U. S. Foreign Trade.

The Webb bill permitting combinations and various other arrangements among those engaged in foreign trade has been signed by the President. It is generally regarded as quite the most important step yet undertaken by the Government to encourage business to participate in the rivalry for overseas markets after the war. Heretofore, common selling agencies, common sales branches or exclusive agencies, or other concerted arrangements for Americans doing business abroad have been forbidden, under the Sherman Act, as unfair restraints upon trade. Only the very strongest firms or corporations could compete under such circumstances with those whose Governments counseled them to do what our Government frowned upon. Now independent corporations will be able to combine and market their products together, avoiding duplication of effort and competition that would prevent selling American goods abroad as cheaply as other countries can sell. None of the privileges extended under this law for trade in the foreign field may be availed of within the borders of the United States or any of its territories.—Report by Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Restricted Spinning in Japan.

The spinning companies of Japan are bound by an agreement to restrict operations at the mills by 10 per cent. from the beginning of the year to June. A proposal has recently been made to continue the agreement to the end of the year, the avowed reason being the necessity of conserving the stocks of raw cotton in view of the difficulty of getting imports. Spinning companies turning out yarn of under 21 counts, or those which are chiefly consuming Indian cotton, have agreed to the proposal, but those which are the consumers of American cotton have objected on the ground that there is no need to restrict the consumption of raw cotton. To reach a final decision on the matter the Japan Spinning Association held a meeting at the Osaka Hotel on May 27, reports the *Japan Chronicle* when it was decided to carry out the proposal, excluding those companies which are producing yarn of over 21 counts. At present the total number of spindles in Japan is about 3,000,000, of which 1,200,000 belong to the companies to be excluded from the agreement for the restriction of operations.

Finished Iron and Steel.

New York, May 2.—No special anxiety is evident among manufacturing consumers of steel over the announced pledge of steel makers to concentrate on war needs, and consequently to subordinate anything which does not appear to be essential to the winning of the war. This fact is taken as another indication that months ago such consumers read the future and have been and are still working on stocks which they succeeded in accumulating and which they are replacing in part from time to time for such output as is proved to be for war account. The general view is that in a few months big supplies of war material will be heaped at factories and at shipping points. Then it is expected that a little more freedom will be shown in the movement of material for manufacturing purposes more or less remote from war needs. Altogether the action is taken as providing against any possible collapse of railroad transportation in the coming fall and winter. A heavy increase in structural demand is expected through the replacement of bridges for railroads. In the last few years railroad bridge construction has not been conspicuous and the point has been reached, it is believed, where a decided strengthening of bridges is required to maintain proper train speeds and the through use of the heavier locomotives. On high authority it is estimated that structural requirements this year will be 20 per cent. greater than the average of three years. As yet those requirements have not taken tangible form, though the immense warehouse for the Quartermaster Department at various cities near the coast, will take considerable quantities. For example, in connection with the one at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, to be built largely of reinforced concrete, 15,000 tons of shapes are involved in addition to the reinforcing bars. The awards of the week are not particularly numerous, and include 350 tons for a marine railroad, Charleston S.C., awarded to the Boston Bridge Works, and 175 for the Lehigh and New England; 1,200 tons for a crane runway for the Cramp shipyards and 300 tons for the New York Shipbuilding Co. The Pennsylvania Railroad is asking for 300 tons more bridge work. The Austin Co., Cleveland, is a low bidder for work at the Picatinny Arsenal, Lake Denmark involving 450 tons. At this writing tentative distribution of 88,000 cars for the Government has been made, with 30,000 of this total awarded to the American Car & Foundry Co. Exporters report a large volume of inquiries, but of course difficulty is had in getting either the steel from the mills or the licenses for shipment. Mill shipments are quoted as follows: Steel bars, 3.095c.; shapes, 3.195c.; plates, 3.445c.; and bar iron, 3.695c., all at New York. Out-of-store prices are 1c. higher. —*The Iron Age.*

Coinage Loan to China.

In January last the Syndicate Banks reached an agreement with the Chinese Government with regard to a Coinage Reform Loan of Y.20,000,000 to China. The banks agreed to advance Y.10,000,000 forthwith, leaving negotiations for the other Y.10,000,000 for consideration later. It is reported that about the middle of April last the Chinese Government approached the Syndicate Banks with a request to advance the remaining Y.10,000,000. As the political situation in China was unsettled at the time, the matter was not taken up for consideration. The political situation in China has now become somewhat settled, while the straits of the Chinese financial authorities are increasing. It is understood, says the *Japan Chronicle* that both the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications are short of funds, the shortage being calculated to decrease the value of their notes. The Syndicate Banks have now accordingly decided to advance the Y.10,000,000 mentioned. The term of the loan is one year, and it will bear interest at seven per cent. per annum. The advance will be made in the form of the Yokohama Specie Bank accommodating the amount to the Chinese Government. The money will be actually advanced by the 18 Syndicate Banks in Tokio and Osaka, which will each contribute Y 555,000.

Canadian Paper Industry.

In the rapid advancement of the pulp and paper industry in Canada since 1910, when total values of export of pulp and news print have increased from 7,800,000 dols. to over 43,000,000 dols., and may reach 60,000,000 dols. in 1918, Canadian financiers recognise one of the most promising industries in the country. About 80,000,000 dols of new capital has been invested in the Canadian paper and pulp industry during the last seven years. The value of exported news-print paper has advanced almost 1,000 per cent. As not more than 10 per cent. of the total news print paper of Canadian mills is used by Canadian jobbers, the great problem is to find a profitable market for the remainder, almost 2,200 tons a day. Hitherto the United States has taken all the pulp or paper that the industries could produce, and with the exhaustion of the Eastern States forest supplies a pressure upon Canadian mills which is bound to increase. Canadian mills have made no attempt to sell the United States anything but news print, reserving the fine grade, such as book and writing paper, for its home market. A new source for the output of the wood pulp from the British colony of Newfoundland is declared by the customs returns of that colony, in which it is shown that during the year 1917, 30,000 tons of pulp were exported to small towns in the Eastern States, and indications point to greater business in 1918. Shortage of Transatlantic shipping obliged Newfoundland exporters to seek a market in the United States for the product which formerly had been shipped to England. U S and Canadian vessels, many of them on voyages from the Great Lakes through the Canadian canals and thus to Boston and New York, were used to transport the Newfoundland product to the United States market.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.	
T/T	3/3
Demand	3/3⅛
30 d/s.	3/3⅛
60 d/s.	3/3⅜
4 m/s.	3/3½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	139
T/T Japan	147
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	77½
T/T Java	149½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.43
Demand, Paris	4.43½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4¼
4 m/s. D/P	3/4⅜
6 m/s. L/C	3/4⅜
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4⅝
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78¾
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.58
6 m/s. Francs	4.63
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	77⅝
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	155½
Demand, Singapore	139
On Haiphong	1⅛% prem.
On Saigon	1¼% prem.
On Bangkok	47⅜
Sovereign	6.05 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	48⅞

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.		$1.00% prem.
,, 10	,,	$2.00% prem.
,, 5	,,	$2.00% ,,
Canton	,,	4 % dis.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up ,, ,, 22,500,000.
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:
PEKING
SHANGHAI SAIGON
TIENTSIN HAIPHONG
HONGKONG YUNNANFOU
BANKERS:
In FRANCE...Société Général pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France
LONDON...London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK...Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address; CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

6.00 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
6.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. ,, 10 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. ,, 15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to 12.45 P.M. ,, 15 Min.
12.45 P.M. to 1.15 P.M. ,, 30 Min.
1.15 P.M. to 1.45 P.M. ,, 15 Min.
1.45 P.M. to 5.15 P.M. ,, 10 Min.
5.15 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. ,, 15 Min.
5.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. ,, 15 Min.

EIGHT CARS.
5.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.30 to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.
6.00 A.M. 10.30 A.M. Every 10 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.45 A.M. ,, 15 Min.
11.30 A.M. to 12.30 Noon ,, 10 Min.
12.30 Noon to 1.00 P.M. ,, 10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. ,, 15 Min.
4.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. ,, 10 Min.
5.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. ,, 15 Min.
6.30 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. ,, 10 Min.
EIGHT CARS as on Week Days

SATURDAYS:
Extra Car at Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS
By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

"Season and punch tickets available for all seats not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for a special car, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.—No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Secretaries.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Deeds received for Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
THE REGISTER AND DIRECTORY OF MERCHANTS, &c. Published and Annually.
(Rates and Particulars on application) To the Office of
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A Powerful Remedy of the utmost importance to Females. Each of the two kinds of Martin's Pills in the boxes is to contain the full dose of their formulary of the Apiol is a speedy & complete Emmenagogue. Observe the name Martin on each box, without these genuine Pills cannot be had. Sold by Druggists, Chemists & Perfumers, Lon. Wholesale, Export Agents, Lon. Wholesale, Export Agents, Lon. MARTIN, Chemists & Perfumers, London.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = $15,000,000.
Silver ... $19,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000
£24,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,—Chairman.
G. T. M. Atkins, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. W. L. Parracles, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq.
MANAGER
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3¾ per cent. per annum.
or 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer, at their option, balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 cent. per annum.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,875,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods, at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 15, Gracechurch Street, London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed ,, ... 1,125,000
Paid Up ,, ... 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
BRANCHES in—
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Delhi, Galle, Hongkong, Howrah, Kandy, Port Louis (Mauritius), Karachi, Kota Road, Kuala Lumpur, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Shanghai, Singapore.

HONGKONG BRANCH.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:
55, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE:
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS U.S. $4,500,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS U.S. $1,713,491
U.S. $3,213,491

BRANCHES:—

BATAVIA	LONDON	SANTO DOMINGO
BOMBAY	MANILA	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MEDELLIN	SANTIAGO
CANTON	PANAMA	DE LOS
CEBU	PEKING	CABALLEROS
COLON	PUERTO	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	PLATA	SINGAPORE
HONGKONG	SAN PEDRO	SOERABAYA
KOBE	DE MACORIS	TIENTSIN
		YOKOHAMA

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS
GENOA, HAVANA, MONTEVIDEO, MOSCOW
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, ST. PAULO.
PETROGRAD VALPARAISO,

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE HOGG.
Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1916

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... ,, 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 23,100,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA

Branches	and	Agencies
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	Shanghai
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Manila	Sydney
Dairen	Nagasaki	Seattle
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Harbin	New York	Shimonoseki
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Honolulu	Peking	Tsingtau
Kai Yuen	Rangoon	Tokyo
Kobe	Saigon	Tsinanfu

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be arranged on application.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1913.

Golofina

CIGARS

"PERFECTO" Actual Size

are always fresh because an ever constant demand created by its Quality insures a quick turnover of stock

sold in Two sizes Perfectos & Bouquets

STOCK BY ALL

LEADING TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by British American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

THE BORN FIGHTER.

The Man Who Wins Battles.

Mr. J. C. Arnold writes in the *Daily News* as follows:—

The noise of battle has muffled every voice in the land. In the face of events one is tempted once more to consider those qualities that go to make up the perfect fighting man. You can read about him in books; you can study him in pictures; you can conjure him up in the imagination. It all helps; but you have got to see him at his real work to feel that he is a man apart, and different from any ordinary type.

Brave men, if you will call them by that name, you can meet by the thousand. Most of us, if we are given a nasty job to do in the front line, will stick it for the prosaic reason that it is our job. We may appear cool, but all the time we are nervous. If you could see our faces, I believe that they would be pale, grim, and anything but god-like. We don't run, because someone has told us to stay in a certain place. But just give us a reasonable opportunity, and you would not see our heels for dust on the road to Calais or Boulogne!

But your born fighter is as different from that as night is from day. The ancient poets were right when they likened him to a god. It is he that wins battles, pulls off forlorn hopes, turns men from gibbering idiots into fighters by mere force of example; and, single-handed if need be, turns back the flowing tide. The stickers may have their share in any struggle, but it is your born fighter who rapes winglessvictory from the arms of the enemy, and makes her his own for ever.

I can recall one such at work, as I write. We are taking cover, and he and a handful are holding back the tide till others are strong enough to breast it. The handful consisted originally of his own servant; but example has led others to join in. Silhouetted against a clear night sky, he blows away for all he is worth with a rifle. He makes a target that a blind man could hit; and yet his sheer audacity seems to baffle the marksmen against him. They have got him at last, and he is down. But in two seconds he is up and blazing away again. The bullet that was meant for his brain has only marked a neat drill along his scalp. You or I might find in that a good excuse for taking cover, but he is a born fighter, and he can't. During a lull he runs back to report progress. In the flare of a Verey light you can just see his face. It is not sallow or drawn or grim. His cheeks are glowing like those of a girl who has run to meet her lover. His eyes flash and sparkle with a strange unearthly light. It is the joy of battle lighting up the face of a born fighter.

Such nights are rare in a lifetime, but I have a hazy recollection of one other like it. We were lying out in an improvised funkhole in debatable territory, just the odd three or four men that get sheltered into such spots against the veering winds of battle. We had been there for the better part of a day and night when suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, a red light went up. The storm of the S.O.S. burst all around us. That could mean but one thing, that the Boche were counter-attacking. What could three or four men with one incapable by wounds do in such a position? Their natural instinct would be to crowd down for shelter beside the wounded man, or retire and leave him to his fate. But they chose the other course. I could see but one of them; and as long as I live I shall see him as he stood out clear-cut in the moonlight. With his rifle resting on the improvised parapet, and a bomb in his right hand, he stood up peering out with unflinching eye into the smoke and flying debris. There was comfort in the sight, there was the feeling that something almost more than human was making a stand to stem the threatening tide. It was again the picture of the born fighter, not as he poses in an artist's studio, but placed against the real background and scenery of modern war.

ASAHI BEER.

SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone [illegible]

The Sins of the Children.

The Marylebone magistrate, having ordered three boys to be birched for being concerned in stealing a bicycle, also fined the parents of two of them 20s., or thirteen days. "The parents are liable in each case," said the clerk, "as if it were their offence."

POST OFFICE.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to crushed and Mochi rice (glutinous rice) and to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and into Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien).

No unofficial letters addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammorah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien.)

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addressees in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week-days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Sundays and Holidays noon.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressees.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, India, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Postal Agencies at Abul Khasib, Amara, Bagdad, Busra, Busra City, Fao, Kut, Nasseriyah, Qulat Saleh, Suk-esh-Sheyukh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressees and not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohmmerah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited, unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

The Parcel Post Services to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Shanghai, N. China, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—19th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Philippine Is., Australia, New Zealand & New Guinea via Thursday Is.—19th June, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Haiphong—19th June, 10 a.m.

Saigon—19th June, Noon.

Philippine Islands—19th June 2 p.m.

Bangkok—19th June, 3 p.m.

Philippine Islands—19th June, 4 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki and Honolulu—19th June, Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 20th June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao—20th June, 7 a.m.

Philippine Islands—20th June, Registration 9.15 a.m. Letters 10 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—20th June. 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st June.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco—21st June, Registration 10.45 a.m. Letters 11.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—21st June, 1 p.m.

Philippine Islands—21st June, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd June.

Shanghai and North China 22nd June, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd June.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung 23rd June, 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th June.

Weihaiwei and Tientsin—26th June, 11 a.m.

Chefoo and Yentai—26th June, 11 a.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

June 18d. 12h. 26m.—Pressure has increased slightly over S. Japan and S. Luzon, and decreased slightly elsewhere; it is highest in the Pacific near the Bonins, and is generally low upon the continent. Depressions remain over Shantung and Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.61 inches Total since January 1st 36.48 inches against an average of 32.51 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. June 18, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Winds: D'tion.	Winds: Force.	Weather.
Vostock	6a						
Nemuro	8a	29.77				0	
Hakodate	"	29.77				0	
Tokio	"	29.81			wnw	1	
Kochi	"	29.84				0	
Nagasaki	"	29.89			sw	1	
K'agima	"	29.90				0	
Oshima	"	29.91				0	
Naha	"	29.89			ese	1	
Ishi'jima	"						
Bonin Is.	"	29.99			nw	1	
Wh'haiwei	6a	29.65	67	92	ssw	4	b
Hankow	"						
Ichang	"						
Kiukiang	"						
Changsha	"						
Shanghai	"	29.72	68	100	se	1	of
Gutzlaff	"	29.67	68	100	se	1	o
Sharp P.	"	29.83	75	88	s	2	r
Amoy	"	29.76	72	92	sw	2	r
Swatow	"						
Taihoku	8a	29.80	73	98		0	b
Taichu	"	29.79	70			0	o
Tainan	"	29.79	75				
Koshun	"	29.79	73			0	b
P'dores	"	29.76	77		s	4	o
Canton	8a	29.73	74	95	e	1	o
H'kong	"	29.72	74	97	ene	2	o
Gap Rock	"	29.70			sw	6	qltr
Macao	"	29.73	75	100	ne	4	r
Wuchow	9a						
Pakhoi	"						
Hothow	"						
Phullen	7a	29.63	75	93	ne	4	sf
Tourane	"	29.73	79		sw	2	b
C. St. J.	"	29.78	77		sw	4	o
Aparri	6	29.81	75	85	s	2	b
Dagupan	"	29.78	73	96	se	2	o
Manila	"	29.81	75	91	nne	1	o
Legaspi	"	29.81	79	92		0	o
Tacloban	"	29.79	75	94	wnw	2	o
Iloilo	"	29.78	75	91	n	2	o
Surigao	"	29.79	75	96	s	1	o
Guam	4.20						
LaDuan	6						

C. W. JEFFRIES,—Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 18, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day at 4 p.m.	On date at 4 a.m.	On date at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.76	29.77
Temperature	79	77	76
Humidity	84	98	96
Wind Direction	E.	N.E.	CALM.
" Force	4	2	0
Weather	c	orlt	or
Rain	1.17	0.00	5.23

Highest open air Temperature on the 16th 8:
Lowest " " " 17th 74

H.K. Observatory, June 17, 1918.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*

TIDE TABLE.

From 17th June to 23rd June.

Day of Week.	Date of Month.	High Water Hongkong Mean Time.	ft. in.	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time.	ft. in.
Mon.	17	m. 4	12 4-7	h. m. 10 28	2 6
Tues.	18	m. 3	12a 4-4	10 38	2 4
Wed.	19	m. 5	12 5.0	m 11 43	2 4
Thur.	20	m. 4	12m 4-1	10 48m	2 5
Fri.	21	m. 6	12 4-4	0 45m	2 2
Sat.	22	m. 6	12a 4-2	11 32m	2 3
Sun.	23	m. 7	12 4-1	0 19	2 3

m morning. a afternoon.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Tuesday & Wednesday, June 18th & 19th, 1918.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

"THE ANGEL FACTORY."

IN 5 PARTS.

ANNALS OF THE WAR No. 24.

"THE MASHER'S MISHAP."

ETC., ETC.

NOTICE.

The Management of the VICTORIA THEATRE beg to announce several important changes in their weekly time table

(1) The weekly 5-part film will be shown on TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS—two nights only.

(2) The "SEVEN PEARLS" will be shown on THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The great new serial attraction "Judex" will be shown on SUNDAYS and MONDAYS.

The Matinee programme will contain the principal items of the same evening's performance.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

SATURDAY, the 22nd June, 1918,

commencing at 11 a.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

188 Gold Watches, open face and double cases.
40 Gold Wrist Watches set with diamonds.
15 Silver watches.
78 Metal watches
all more or less damaged by sea-water.

On view from Friday the 21st inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
Auctioneer.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

FRIDAY

the 28th day of June, 1918, at 3 P.M. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Leasehold property situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

All those pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section A of Inland Lot No. 905 and The Remaining Portion of Inland Lot No. 905 together with all the messuages or buildings erected thereon respectively. Term 999 years. Estimated Area 20,000 and 30,000 Square Feet respectively. Proportions of Annual Crown rent $264.29 and $396.43 respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,
Prince's Building,
Ice House Street,
Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees
or to
To MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.

TRAINING SOLDIERS AS CITIZENS.

Classes Visited by the King.

The educational movement in the Army has now been in operation for some time, and has attracted the attention and interest of the King.

Accompanied by Mr. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, and Major-General Sir A. Lynden-Bell, the King paid a visit to Colchester and there spent some two and a half hours attending no fewer than 10 lessons and demonstrations given, under the scheme referred to, by men fully qualified in the subjects upon which they were lecturing. These subjects included citizenship, social and economic science, English, the world war, and the history and science of warfare. The King was very much impressed by what he saw, particularly by the attentiveness of the pupils, the mastery of their subjects shown by the teachers, and the bright answers given by some of the students.

It has already been explained in the *Times* that this particular movement is analogous to that which is proceeding within the Canadian Army, but is of a more elementary and basal nature, aiming particularly at assisting men to realise their duties and responsibilities as citizens, especially in view of the difficult problems which will confront the nation when the war is over and soldiers return to civil life. The purpose is to give men a wider outlook on life, to foster their imagination, to develop intelligence, initiative, self-control, and discipline, and generally to teach them to realise themselves, and the part which they have to play in the life of the nation. All the men within the military area where the movement is at work attend these lessons in parade hours, and the teachers are selected and trained within the Army.

Against Restoration to Germany.

At a meeting of residents of Nyasaland a resolution was unanimously adopted against the restoration to Germany of German East Africa.

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